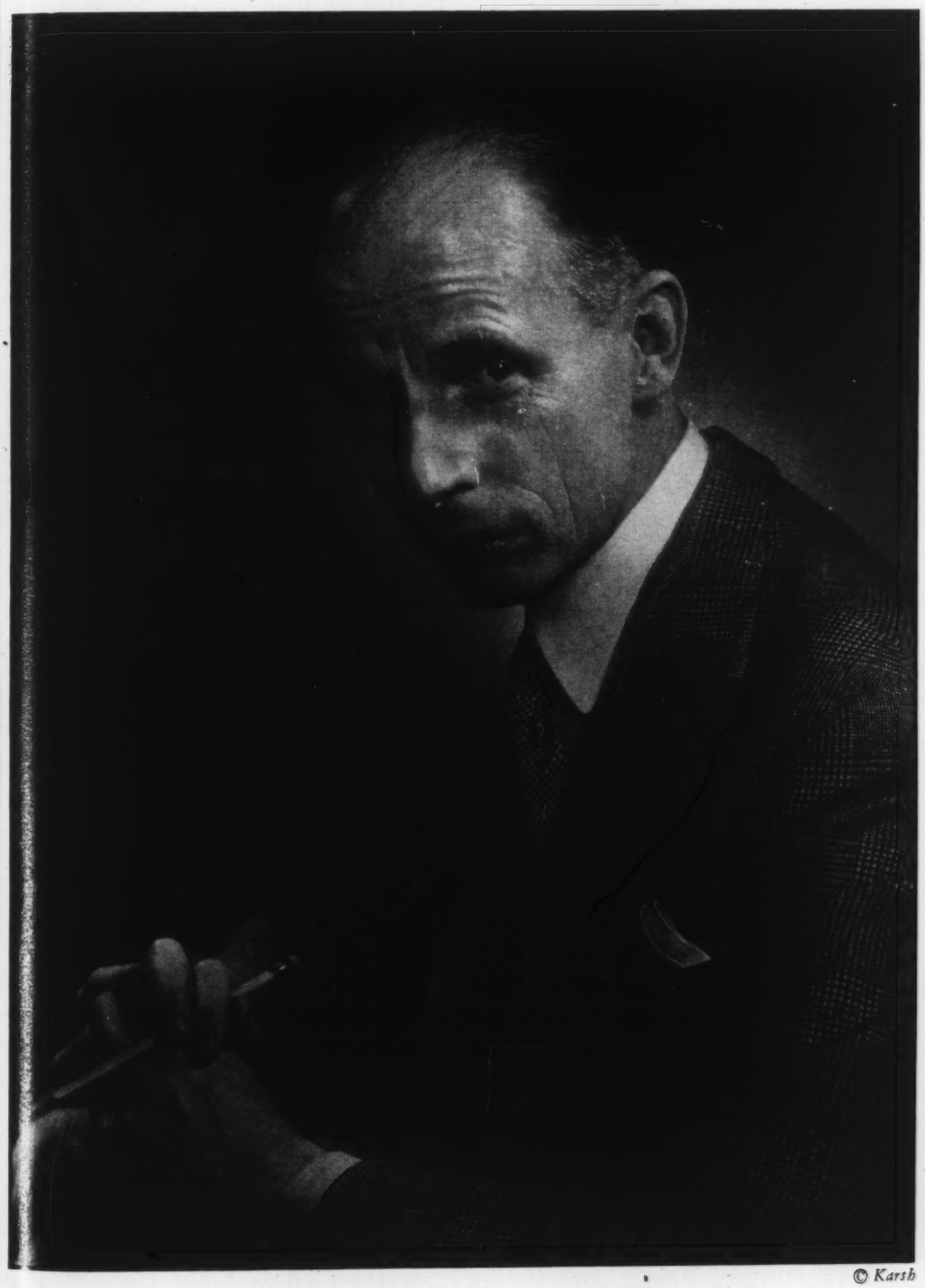
Saturday Night

November 20, 1954 • 10 Cents



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E. N. VAN KLEFFENS: The rule of law (Page 4).

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It is a pity that Prime Minister St. Laurent has become apologetic about his Government's agreement with the United States on the building of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Several matters, such as collection of tolls and methods of applying immigration regulations, still have to be ironed out, but there is nothing that needs apology in the deal worked out by the two countries. Yet the Prime Minister recently has been strictly on the defensive when he talks about the Seaway, and in Montreal the other day even made an oblique suggestion that the Federal Government had "got the best it could out of a bad deal".

Possibly Mr. St. Laurent has been paying too much attention to the absurd charge made by one faction in the Conservative party that "Canada has been sold down the river"—a charge, incidentally, that has been repeated enthusiastically by those super-nationalists (for the moment), the Canadian Communists. Or he may be dealing as mercifully as he can with the memory of the years of foolish bellowing about an "all-Canadian Seaway" by some of his present

A QUEBEC VIEWPOINT
By Gerard Filion: Page 7

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

and former colleagues. But no matter what the reason may be for his attitude, he would be better advised to tell the Canadian people that the "all-Canadian Seaway" was never a practical proposition and that the agreement finally reached with the United States is as good a deal as anyone could hope for.

The Seaway cannot be considered as something separate from the St. Lawrence power development. The power had to be developed and shared between the two countries; it could not be forfeited and the works could not be carried out by Canada alone. That alone made international agreement on the Seaway inevitable, even if we could conveniently ignore the fact that the St. Lawrence system is not a Canadian but an international waterway, extending from the Gulf to the head of the Lakes and not stopping at Lake Ontario.

It is charged that Canada will be paying more than its fair share—an obvious absurdity when it is remembered that costs will be repaid by tolls. It is also charged that the United States will control the Seaway—another idiocy coming from people who choose to forget about the extent of Canada's power of control and the sensible way Canadians and Americans have for many years been settling their border problems.

Canadian interests have not been placed in jeopardy, and no apologies are needed.

In Transit

THE PUBLIC transit systems of big cities inevitably acquire personalities of their own. The Montreal system, for example, has a spirit of timelessness, an aura of regret for the passing of a more leisurely age, a sense of surprise at the fact of its own existence. The Toronto system, on the other hand, goes its way with a sort of implacable belief in its own efficiency, in its divine right to do what it will with its patrons—an attitude perfectly illustrated by a sign in the Toronto subway, which says briefly "Trespassers will be electrocuted".

The Health of India

WHEN RAJKUMARI (Daughter of a Raja) Amrit Kaur, India's Minister of Health, visited Ottawa a couple of weeks ago, we got a first-hand report on the progress of her ambitious program to improve the health of her country's multitudes.

"I came across to the United States to study the new trends in medical education," she said, "because I am building up this All-India Institute of Medical Science in Delhi, mainly for post-graduate study. I wanted to see the new trends so that I could adopt some of them instead of

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going on in the old ways. Of course, having come to the States, I could not very well miss coming to Canada. My only sorrow is that I have only two days here.

"The various projects are going quite well. Take our national malaria control program. By the end of the first five-year plan, a year and a half from now, we shall have freed 125 million people from the risk of malaria, and in the next five-year plan we should cover the whole of the country. The program of maternal and child welfare is going ahead ex-

Miller

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: International help absolutely invaluable.

tremely well. The All-India Institute of Hygiene has now become an international centre and we are actually training workers, not only in maternal and child welfare, but also in public health. This covers the entire south-east Asia zone—pupils come from Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Thailand. The infant mortality rate, which was 158 per 1,000, has come down to 124, and my maternal mortality rate has dropped from 26 to 20—which, compared with Canada, is terrible, of course, but the fact remains that they are coming down. The expectation of life has gone up from 27 to 32. We are, on the whole, making progress all the time, although at times I feel very frustrated with the slowness of it.

"Still, hospital beds have doubled. When I took over there were 20 medical colleges and now we have 34. I have two nursing colleges, one in the south and one in the north, and my first batch of public health nurses went into the field last year. I have put out three batches from the Nursing Colleges. From new plants which are planned we are going to produce DDT and penicillin next year, and then I hope to go on to antibiotic and sulpha drugs.

"Something to remember is that without the help of 'international health' I could not have got on with my programs the way I have. Help has come from United Nations organizations, the Colombo Plan, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and similar agencies, and it has been absolutely invaluable."

End of a Legend

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR. took the BBC to task the other day for repeating the tale that his famous father's stomach was too weak to take much of anything but crackers and milk. "As to the statement with reference to my father's being willing to exchange his wealth for a sound stomach," he snapped, "I can state unequivocally that with only such occasional indispositions as everyone has, my father enjoyed good health throughout life." In the interest of enduring truth, Junior may have been justified in wrecking the legend of his father's duodenal dislocations, but he did his fellow men no favor. For a generation those of us with more appetite than resources have used the elder John D. as a horrible example of what much money does to a man's insides; now, without this virtuous excuse for financial nincompoopery, we are cruelly exposed.

Economy Drive

A COUPLE of weeks ago newspapers were carrying reports like this: "The Federal Government, alarmed by prospects of a large deficit, has launched an economy drive. . . Finance Minister Walter Harris has given fair warning to departmental heads that his intention is to squeeze every last bit of non-essential expenditure out of the outlines of spending plans which they submit." We would dearly love to watch Mr. Harris squeezing an outline, but we're willing to pass that up for the pleasure of watching him practise an art long forgotten on Parliament Hill—the art of economy.

As a start, he might remind his colleagues in the Cabinet that the Civil Service is not meant to be an instrument for ensuring full employment in Canada by hiring as many people as possible to do as little work as possible. He has undoubtedly read the report that came out about the same time as the news of his economy drive; it said that "civil servants are again pressing for a shorter work week. Their representations have, it is reliably reported, made an impression on the Cabinet. Expectation is that action will be taken within the next few weeks

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to reduce the civil service five-day work week from 38.2 hours to 37.5."

The Federal Government's army of civil servants has been growing month by month, and its maintenance has become too heavy a burden for the taxpayer to carry. Instead of dallying with the possibility of having the civil servants work even shorter hours (making it necessary, presumably, for more to be hired), the Ministers should be thinking about a return to at least a 40-hour week. Forty hours of work should not be too fatiguing, even in Ottawa.

Pitch-out

SOME PEOPLE have been expressing a good bit of scepticism about Marilyn Monroe's reason for divorcing Joseph DiMaggio. Apparently they find it impossible to believe that even the notably moody Mr. DiMaggio could be indifferent to Miss Monroe's charms, and it is with hollow laughter they quote her tearful words: "I had hoped for love, warmth, affection and understanding, but all I got was coolness and indifference". What the cynics seem to forget is that it takes a lot of woman to be as continuously entertaining as a baseball game.

Brave New World

WHEN DR. Julian Huxley visited Toronto a fortnight ago, he stayed long enough for a lecture, some shoptalk, a snooze and that was about all. He had hurried here from Rochester and was soon on his way to Toledo, as he kept to a tight schedule with all the sense of urgency of a hard-pressed business man on a sales mission. And that, as much as anything, was what the scientist-philosoper-writer was doing—selling Humanism as the doctrine of a brave new world.

Dr. Huxley's thesis was not a new one: man has learnt so much about the physical sciences and so little about the social sciences that he is now very close to self-destruction; he has the knowledge, the resources and the desire to solve his great problems, but because of conflicting ideologies, narrow interests, divided loyalties and the tyranny of established ideas and practices, he has not been able to apply his knowledge to human society. The time, then, is ripe for a new religion, and, to Dr. Huxley, Humanism is it—the full development of the individual in a world of cultural unity. The goal, he thought, was unity without uniformity, a sort of creative diversity in a society that accepts the idea that truth is not absolute but must be progressively discovered.

In his time, he had observed "three terrifying movements—Naziism, Communism and Existentialism". The third he had seen at work in France when he was director-general of UNESCO. All three sought to destroy the integrity of the individual and could not be tolerated because they would subvert the next great process in the evolution of mankind. Biologically, man has come close to the end of his evolutionary development, but socially he has a long way to go. Now, for the first time, he is in a position to assess his real position in the universe, he can begin to free himself from that element in his personality that makes him

DR. JULIAN HUXLEY: Hunger and illiteracy must be dealt with.

demand certainties and absolutes and makes him resistant to change in both his religious ideas and his patterns of behavior.

How was this development of the individual to be brought about? It was impossible, he thought, as long as great numbers of people were undernourished and illiterate. Scientists should make the scientific outlook understood to all people, humanists should define their ideas and form a world organization to propagate their beliefs, and hunger and illiteracy must be dealt with. Dr. Huxley did not, unfortunately, talk about the political and economic phases of his world plan and consequently we did not learn how he proposed to bring about the state of well-fed literacy.

President (*Cover Picture*)

MANY A REPORTER, trying to capture in words the personalities of outstanding figures in the UN, has found himself baffled by Dr. Eeico van Kleffens, who, towards the end of September, was elected President of the Assembly. The phrase most often used to describe him is, "puzzling person". His manner is aloof, his methods precise, his mind subtle and legalistic, yet his ethical beliefs are undogmatic and nonconformist; by training and conviction an internationalist, he fought hard to prevent the dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia being brought before the United Nations.

The clue to his character lies in his background. By birth and descent he is a Friesian—bred, therefore, in a part of the Netherlands noted for producing self-willed people with a passion for independence. He belongs to the Counter-Remonstrant Church, a body of nonconformists resembling in many ways the Quakers and Unitarians. His early education and stern discipline he got in a Dutch grammar school—two classical and four modern languages, mathematics, history, geography and some science—to be followed by concentrated study of international law and Asiatic institutions at the University of Leyden. Leaving the University in 1919, he joined the secretariat of the League of Nations, worked for a year as the secretary to the board of directors of the Royal Dutch Shell Group in London, entered the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, served as an ambassador and throughout the war years as Foreign Secretary of the Dutch government in exile. He gave up the post after the war to represent the Netherlands on the UN Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. After a term as ambassador to the United States, he returned to the UN. When he was elected President of the Assembly, he described the honor as a tribute to his country's post-war recovery.

The man himself emerges from his background: a strong-willed, race-proud nonconformist, trained by study and experience to follow legal, formal channels to his desired ends.

Forgetfulness

WHEN THE Hon. J. W. Pickersgill, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, was in Manitoba the other day, he was quoted as saying that he was taking no action on the charges, made by a subcommittee of the Canadian Bar Association, of shocking maladministration in the Canadian immigration system, because he had received no official communication from the committee. Apparently Mr. Pickersgill finds it difficult to remember that he is no longer a civil servant who must wait for memoranda (in triplicate) to reach him "through channels" before lifting a finger. One of his colleagues should remind him from time to time that he really does not need official prompting to look into the deficiencies of his department.

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Photos Courtesy Aluminium Limited

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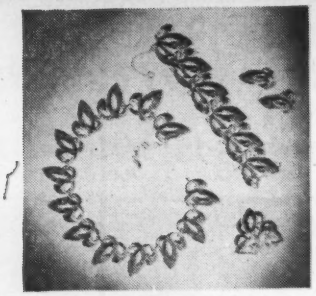

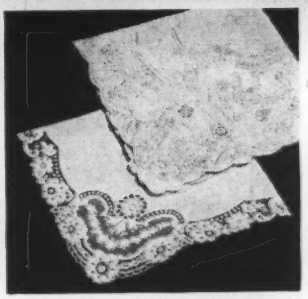

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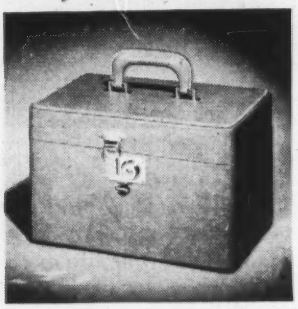

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Quebec: More Than Just Another Province

By GERARD FILION

BEFORE GOING TO INDIA, I believed all Indians were alike. I know now, having stayed two months in the country in 1953, that India is a mosaic of peoples. They speak 250 dialects there; there are 12 official languages; thirty calendars are in force.

The same phenomenon is repeated on a more modest scale in Canada. To look at the map, the differences between provinces, except in extent and shape, are not apparent. Quebec would appear to be a province like the others. But when the human situation is studied, it is seen that this is not so.

For the English-speaking Canadian, Quebec may very well seem to be a province like the others, for he finds everything in Quebec that he needs for the development of his own individuality. There are good schools for his children, churches of all the major Protestant denominations, businesses and clubs where his language is spoken. The general atmosphere is doubtless different. He does not breathe there exactly the same air as he does in Toronto, but this causes him no particular discomfort.

It is not so for the French-Canadian. For him, the province of Quebec is a kind of motherland.

This sentiment stems from causes that must be analysed. History and geography determined that it should be in the St. Lawrence Valley that the French colonists would found their first settlements. At the time of the surrender of the country to Great Britain, the "habitants" were almost all living on the banks of the St. Lawrence between Kamouraska and Vaudreuil.

The Acadians had just been scattered and the French settlements around Detroit and Windsor had scarcely begun. Elsewhere, there were only military garrisons. After the surrender, the "habitants" lived for almost a whole century withdrawn into themselves in Lower Canada. A few venturesome ones established themselves in the Ottawa Valley and in the Red River area.

In Quebec, the French-Canadians have the rights of first comers; so have the Acadians in the Maritimes. Elsewhere, they have the distinction of being the first discoverers, but they took up settlement on the land in company with other immigrants. As French-Canadians can trace their French ancestry back to a village in Normandy, in Poitou, in Brittany or Saintonge, so almost all French-Canadians living outside Quebec trace their origin back to one of the numerous villages that border the banks of the St. Lawrence.

Quebec is similiarly different from the other provinces in its constitution. One need only read the British North America Act to see for oneself the impressive number of clauses written into the consitution especially for Quebec, or the clauses applying to the three other original provinces and excepting Quebec. Certain of these arrangements are of a secondary nature; they had their sole origin in the need to preserve certain peculiarities proper to Quebec.

Other arrangements are of considerably more importance. Let us mention Article 93 granting to the Protestant and Catholic schools of Quebec "all the duties, privileges and rights granted and imposed by law in Upper Canada, at the time of the Union, to the separate schools and the trustees of schools for the Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty". If the Quebec provincial government applied this section of the law strictly, the Protestant schools of Quebec would not have any legal status above the primary school, since the Ontario law recognizes separate schools only for the period of primary instruction. Article 133 stipulates that in the province of Quebec both languages are official. But again, if the Quebec government interpreted this law in a restrictive way, as is the custom at Ottawa, the use of English would be limited to debates in the legislature and only "the archives, proceedings at law verbal and written" would be written out in the two languages. All the rest of the documents issued by the government of the province would be written in French only.

French-Canadians have a very distinct feeling of belonging to a minority, a minority not only in Canada, but more especially in the whole of North America. Like all minorities, they easily become fearful and suspicious. They are perhaps inclined to find in their English-speaking compatriots shabby or mean motives, when frequently there has been only misunderstanding or ignorance.

In Quebec, they control the government; but elsewhere they are in the minority. It is said of the *Quebecois* that he regards the government of Ottawa as a foreign government. The expression is clearly exaggerated. But it is true that they consider the central government of the country as one in which they do not hold a preponderant interest. They hold almost 30 per cent of the seats in the Commons and the Senate and of portfolios in the cabinet. As for senior administrative

CP

PREMIER DUPLESSIS (left) . . . "knows well the depth of feeling in his province . . . Mr. Godbout . . . was defeated because he did not understand the profound conviction of his compatriots."

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posts, they can scarcely count ten per cent.

It is natural, then, that French-Canadians feel more secure at Quebec than at Ottawa. That is not to say that they consider the government of Quebec better than that at Ottawa, nor that they approve everything that is said and done in the provincial parliament. But they are sure that they can bring about a change at Quebec, whatever may happen.

AT OTTAWA, they have not the same assurance. There come times in Canadian politics when the English members make a solid block, leaving the French members isolated in opposition. This was the case in 1917, when the English-speaking Liberals abandoned Sir Wilfrid Laurier to enter a union government. The same thing happened again, but in a less drastic way, after the plebiscite in 1942. Thus it is not without reason that French-Canadians generally vote in a block for a single party. They have the vague feeling that by all sticking together, they will have more influence than if they split themselves among two or three parties.

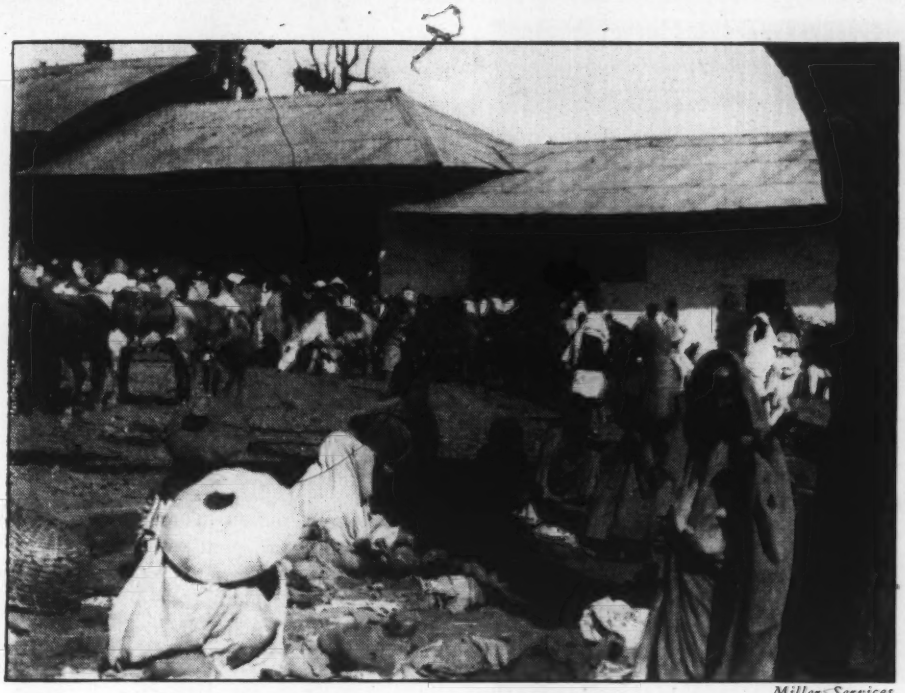
French-Canadians have always held their academic rights to be sacred. But their experience since 1867 has been slowly worsening. There is hardly a single province that has not taken steps to restrict or entirely do away with the rights of French-Canadians to schools of their own language and religion. At the present time, only in Ontario is the situation almost satisfactory, although there is still a long way to go before the French separate schools of Ontario enjoy the same advantages as Protestant schools in Quebec. In Manitoba, the school rights of French-Canadians are nil; in Saskatchewan and Alberta a few scraps only; in British Columbia, nothing; in New Brunswick, in spite of the fact that 40 per cent of the population and more than 50 per cent of the children attending school are French-speaking, the rights of the French are practically non-existent and French is taught in the schools as a kind of contraband; in Nova Scotia, in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, nothing.

In a recent article (Oct. 11, 1954), the *Globe and Mail* wrote: "For that reason it would not be in the national interest that the children of French-Canadian families settled outside Quebec should be educated in French schools. It would not be in the interest of the children themselves." A statement like that may seem harmless to a Torontonian. To a *Quebecois*, it is a serious insult, for the right that the father of a family possesses to give his children the education that he thinks proper is to him something sacred. In this matter the right of the father of a family is not debatable. A phrase like that of the *Globe and Mail* is an expression of a will towards anglicization which revolts the French-Canadian. As long as English-Canadian journalists write of such proposals without arousing vigorous objections in their own sphere of influence, French-Canadians will not feel secure. They will cling to the province of Quebec and will refuse to trust the smallest bit of their rights to the simple goodwill of an English-speaking majority.

That is where the continuous conflict between Quebec and Ottawa has its origin. The very definite wish of the central power to insure a greater administrative efficiency and to divide more evenly the national wealth among all sections of the country meets a vigorous resistance from the people of Quebec. In the English provinces they have sought to explain the refusal of Quebec to subscribe to the tax agreements proposed by Ottawa as being due to the simple desire of Mr. Duplessis to pick a quarrel with the Liberal party. The explanation is false. Mr. Duplessis, a wily politician, knows well the depth of the feeling of his province and he knows how to exploit it to his advantage. He rejects the federal proposals, not just for the simple pleasure of embarrassing the Liberals, but because he is convinced that the people of Quebec would never forgive him for giving up vested interests. Mr. Godbout, a charming and sincere man, was defeated because he did not understand the profound conviction of his compatriots. Mr. Duplessis, less sympathetic but more clever, will not make the same mistake.

DOES this mean that we must despair of making Canada a truly united country? Not at all. We must recognize first of all that we have made enormous progress towards mutual understanding. The hatreds of former times are practically dead. Several of the causes of friction which have been at the bottom of the crises of the past have disappeared. One may say, moreover, that to the degree that Canadians become more Canadian, are more proud of their country, admit no other allegiance than what they owe to their country, they are becoming more tolerant and more open to mutual understanding. This mounting pride of Canadians also finds expression in foreign policy. It is gradually being realized that it is a regard for the best interests of Canada that inspires the direction of Canadian politics. The unity of the country will make progress as the country itself progresses.

The second cause of friction between the two races stems from inequalities in the school systems. This must be corrected. On the day when every French-Canadian, wherever he may be in the country, enjoys the same advantages and the same privileges as his English-speaking compatriot, the last obstacle to the unity of the country will have disappeared.



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ABYSSINIA: "A good bet—all the nurses are Canadians."

The Social Scene

I Was a Lousy American Millionaire

By Roland Wild

DURING THE PAST few months, several Canadians have written grave reports on the way pleasure-loving Europeans indulge in the luxury of being anti-American, but they have been telling only half the story. They visited European countries as Canadians, waving their passports and the non-existent Canadian flag, driving British cars and eschewing Californian shirts, and since they were all recognizable as Canadians at a distance of ten kilometers, they were told that they were infinitely preferable to citizens of the United States.

But the European, who knows at a glance the difference between a Swiss and an Italian Tirolean, has to be slightly deceived, in a Gamesmanshiplike manner, if the truth is to be learned. A disguise is necessary, if the full flavor of the *volte face*, the lightning switch of allegiance from one flag to another, is to be appreciated.

My wife and I were disguised by an American car bearing Californian plates. But since we had landed in Italy, the rear plates bore a large metal "I", which was incomprehensible in Britain, but instantly recognized in Europe. Thus, when we were approaching, we were Americans. When we were disappearing, we were Italians. When we halted, we were American millionaires with American Express travellers' cheques. When we produced passports, we were Canadian and English. I speak French like a native of Lancashire, but I am a dilly on the French telephone and with the menu, and many an Austrian peasant has been convinced I was Parisian.

Thus we were in a good strategic position to observe the double-take, the recovery-shots of the Europeans as they floundered among the nationalities. As a member of the British liberation troops in Belgium, I had long realized that we had been the most popular soldiers in France. The GIs who swarmed over Paris were, on the same basis, the most beloved troops in Brussels. Occupation troops are the finest ambassadors for any other country but their own. Ask any Scot about the Poles.

So it was no surprise when, in the Italian lakes, a German baron with a Volkswagen lit into the British for our benefit. "The dummkopf English will not our glorious Volkswagen recognize," he said. "The great Americans have it recognized, so much that the Ford Company planning to close down is. But the English!"

I revealed my British birth, and the baron then addressed himself exclusively to my wife. When she disclosed that she was Canadian, he blanched only slightly, and proclaimed, "We will in the Volkswagen up the mountain to pick edelweiss go." And sure enough we up the mountain went.

In Capri, where the biggest industry is the toting of baggage up and down the hills to the hotels, while the tourist shops for factory-made clothes that will make the baggage unnecessary — in Capri we chose to be English. Never before had we learned such dirt about North America. We obtained the information that all American aid to Europe was mercenary, that Europe's pitiful womenfolk were being forced to buy U.S. nylons in exchange for bridges and milk for the children, and that probably, at the moment, treaties were being signed that bound Anacapri hand and foot to Chicago.

In Switzerland, we were Italians for a brief moment, when a traffic cop leapt from his post and attempted to strike the driver. (He was later, I understand, convicted of sabotage of the national economy and hanged.) In Vienna, when the Russians held our passports for three days, we became stateless flotsam of the world with nothing but money in the way of papers. So, miserable dregs of society, we went to Grinzens, to the great Spring festival of the new wine, and raised our glasses and sang with the multitude in leather shorts and dirndls.

"Oh the Americans!" they cried. "Oh the English! Oh the Canadians, who eat blubber and live in igloos! What by the way, are you?"

"Stateless," we said. "No papers . . ."

The Canon in the pub in Éire was sure I was an American. "The British!" he cried, fixing his gaze on a pale and inoffensive Birmingham couple who had come here for a square meal. "The tyrant British crawling into tortured Ireland for an egg! I'm happy to say I regard our nearest friendly parish to be New York! The beautiful, handsome Americans and their wise policemen!"

But it was in Glasgow, the city of dreadful nights, where we were really put in our place. (We were Americans for the moment, being stuck in a traffic block in the car.) A wizened, under-privileged denizen of the Gorbals reeled up to the car to regard us in triumph. "Lousy millionaires!" he declared. He slapped his hand resoundingly on the modest hood of the car. "Tin!" he exclaimed in triumph. "Yer see? Tin!"

We slunk out of Glasgow, afraid to enter into the vast complications of nationality.

There are certain countries for Canadian travellers where they can be sure of receiving the balm of unqualified respect. Abyssinia is a good bet, since all the nurses are Canadians, and much revered. Most South American countries are pro-Canadian, due to the activities of Canadian

banks. France is good because the Americans have been there, and it can always be explained that there is a difference between the two countries. Scotland is excellent, for every Canadian family has an aunt there.

Any large-scale deviation, however, is likely to expose the myth that the Canadian is loved above all men and especially above the Americans. The theory has been supported by many predatory *maîtres d'hôtel,* by countless grasping *commissionaires* and *concierges* like slot-machines. Sure they love Canadians, who are not in the habit of selling picture postcards on the Cannebière and sleeping in the Kasbah. But they also love Texans, for the same fantastic reason. Come to think of it, the English are pretty well thought of in Biarritz in the few hours before their £40 allowance runs out.

In this period of the greatest tourist influx of all time, the Argentine counts his remaining pesos and tells his friends of the great love affair between Rome and Buenos Aires. The Scot is relating in the clachan how delighted they were in Pamplona to find he was no Englishman. And the British Columbian is re-assured that the rest of the world desires to emigrate at once to Victoria. Peace, it's wonderful!

•

The Heart is Fire

Now look the winter glide of doves
caught in a flurry of wing and white
downing the frosted fields of this December.

Like legions lost they carry the heart,
there it goes in claws of past and peril,
hot on the freezing breath of winter.

The heart burns in the talon cage
a fist of fire in the skin of cold
burning the night of this December.

Beyond the arctic limit lasts the heart,
now the claws and cage take flight
but the heart is fire, is fire, in this December.

DOUGLAS LOCHHEAD

•

The Tolerant Trees

Some conspiracy of silence among the trees
makes the young birds secret,
or laughing at our infirmities
in birdlike fashion, they titter in feathers;
but the uncondescending trees,
too wise to speak against us, against streamlining,
against new fashions in uniforms and clothes,
wear always the same drab leaves,
preserve a Sachem silence
toward our puberty rites of golf and war.

LOUIS DUDEK

They Say:

Dr. J. H. Sheldon, president of the International Association of Gerontology: I am sure of one thing, that the virtues of the human spirit expressed in the determination of the old to keep going to the last possible moment, the sense of family loyalty, and the unselfishness of good neighboring, are still with us. The only hopeful and indeed the only realistic way of facing the future is for the community on the one hand, and the family and friends on the other, to join in an active partnership in the care of their old people, for it is quite certain that neither can manage it alone.

Sir Winston Churchill, speaking about the United States: There is no other case of a nation arriving at the summit of world power, seeking no territorial gain, but earnestly resolved to use her strength and wealth in the cause of progress and freedom.

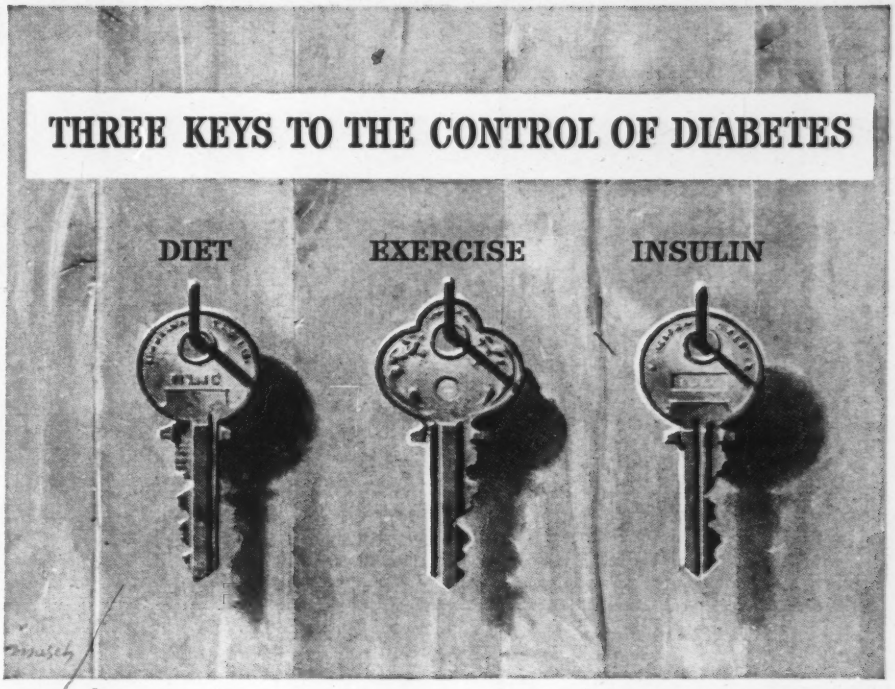
Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative in the U.N.: We should not get impatient with proceedings of the United Nations because they talk and do not reach basic solutions of some international questions. To many of these questions there is no basic solution under present conditions. In many of them, the choice is "talk or fight" . . . The fact that the talk may be boring or turgid, or uninspiring, should not cause us to forget the fact that it is preferable to war.

Sir Herbert Williams, British MP: There is many a man who, when he has invented a phrase, thinks he has solved a problem.

Clough Williams-Ellis, Welsh architect: Every human being has a natural need for beauty and if that need is not satisfied, a part of him, a vital part, starves and atrophies. We are mostly so starved, and even the few exceptions are unhappy —the best of them—because they see beauty being despised, neglected and destroyed, whilst the vast majority are unhappy because (though they don't know it) they can't see beauty at all.

Bernard Braden: The only complaint I've ever heard about Vancouver that seems to me at all genuine, is that there are so many attractive diversions to be found that it's difficult to get any work done.

Alan Dent, English drama critic: The theatre is always living, and always dying, here as everywhere else in the world. To go to a theatre and look on at a play seems to be an urge as deep-set and instinctive in the human animal as to bask in the sun when it is not too hot, or to sit in the shade when it *is* too hot.



DIET . . . Many diabetics can successfully control their condition by following a carefully regulated but varied and nutritious diet. There is one basic rule, however, that all diabetics must observe—*they must restrict their intake of those foods that readily change to sugar in the body.*

EXERCISE . . . In the successful treatment of diabetes, exercise is essential because it helps keep blood sugar at a safe level. In other words, exercise helps "burn up" sugars and starches so that they do not accumulate in the system and cause distress.

INSULIN . . . This substance is indispensable in those cases of severe diabetes that cannot be controlled by diet and exercise. Thanks to the development of increasingly effective forms of insulin . . . as well as greater knowledge of the disease resulting from continued research . . . diabetes can generally be controlled more successfully than ever before.

By faithfully cooperating with their doctors in using the three keys to diabetes control, most diabetics live full, active lives.

Studies indicate that hundreds of thousands of our people, who do not have diabetes *now*, are likely to develop it some time in the future. This is why it is so important to know the following facts:

1. *You are more likely to develop diabetes if . . .*
   - *a.* the disease has occurred in your family
   - *b.* you are middle-aged and overweight.
2. *You should suspect diabetes if . . .*
   - *a.* you notice weight loss despite constant hunger and high food consumption
   - *b.* you feel constantly fatigued, thirsty, or urinate excessively.

Early in its course, diabetes may cause no symptoms at all. In fact, it may progress silently and damage your health before you are aware of it. This points up the necessity of regular medical examinations. The earlier diabetes is discovered and treated, the better are the chances to bring it under control.

Fortunately, tests for diabetes detection are simple, speedy and painless. Everyone should have periodic health examinations . . . *including urinalysis.* If the test shows sugar, your doctor can make further examinations which tell whether you have diabetes. If you have the disease, you and your doctor can work together to help control it. With proper precautions, your chances of living long, happily and usefully are unusually good today.

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TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Travel

Turkey During the Election

By Freya Stark

OU I HAVE BEEN ASKED for an article on the politics of oil, or some kindred development in Turkey, where I have spent six months during the last two years. But this I am not in a position to write; for I have been living among the monuments of 20 centuries ago or more, and have been so immersed in them that their events and anxieties seemed to mean as much as anything that happens there today.

This, you may say, is like travelling in blinkers; and in a general way I should agree. The modern world is our world, and the past is the pedestal which props our living scene. If I had one chance only of visiting a country, I should be sorry to come away without studying it as it is today.

Miller

FREYA STARK is preparing a new book on the Near East.

For this reason, I am not fond of travelling among people whose language I have not learnt to understand. But I live on a shore of the Mediterranean, and its lands are all within more or less easy reach, and I plan to visit Turkey frequently during the next few years (if I am spared; no Oriental will ever make a plan without such a safeguard attached). I therefore felt, when I travelled to Turkey, that I could afford the luxury of beginning near the beginning and coming down gradually through history.

My first visit began at Smyrna, and I spent my time in and out of that western coast where the most famous clash in history between East and West, the war between Greek and Persian, began in the sixth century B.C.

I then followed the coast through solitary bays and by enchanted headlands that dip into sunlit depths of the dark Aegean, to the last south-western promontory, whose Chelidonian Islands were chosen by Rome seven centuries later, as the boundary beyond which Eastern penetration, the power of the kings of Antioch and Mesopotamia, was not to come. During this interval of time, Alexander the Great had marched from north to south across Asia Minor, from the Bosporus and on to India, leaving in his footsteps the western Greek pattern of civilization, which is still fundamental in our world today. Probably no single human being, apart from the great religious teachers, has had so lasting an influence on the history of mankind as this young man who died at 33.

This year, I spent the spring travelling over his battlefields, trying to reconstruct the reasons for his lightning campaigns among the south Turkish hillmen. It must have been chiefly a matter of strategy and the command of roads. There was no coast road in his day, where the great mass of Taurus pours down into the sea; and the conquerors, both before him and after, came from the high northern plateau down through the pass of the Cicilian Gates (where the Taurus Express now runs) to the narrow, fertile plain of Adana and Tarsus and thence—by sharp but short defiles—out into the open lands.

Three or four years ago, for the first time in history, the Turks began to build a road round their great natural bastion of the south; it has already made the coastline accessible from Alexandretta to Antalya, and they are now blasting the more westerly rocks where Alexander marched with his bodyguard breast-high in water along ledges in the sea. It is still an impossible route for a car, and I got a horse and rode inland, by the way that Alexander's main army followed while he was performing his amphibian feat — a way through steep romantic gorges where the sheltered trees grow in a wild profusion, and where one may fancy that the steps cut by the "Thracian" soldiers are still visible, so narrow is the

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defile in the solid wall of rock.

The rapidity with which these traces of the past are disappearing is an inducement for anyone who is historically minded to travel in Turkey as quickly as he can.

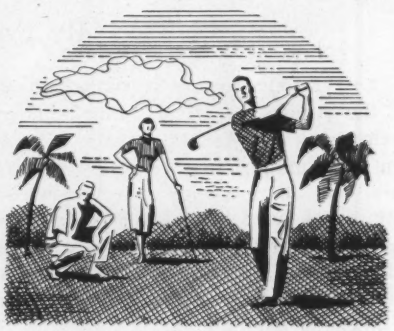
There was almost a ribbon development in the later Roman days, and even the rugged roadless headlands of Cilicia harbored sheltered places from which "in former times has come forth a powerful army of pyrats with a thousand sail, so proudly rigged as many of them had their sayles of purple . . ." (Knollys: in Grimstone's *General History*, Lond., 1638). This was indeed the famous home of the "Cilician Pirates", whose raids were so disastrous that they caused Pompey to be given unlimited powers to suppress them, and so brought Rome effectively into the Eastern seas.

In the later peace, along the smooth and easy stretches of the great Cilician and Pamphylian bays, Christian churches were built whose apses still appear, ruined and half choked in thorns and laurel. Arches of aqueducts and the finest Roman theatres are to be seen there, at Aspendus, Perge and Side. Beside them, one can trace signs of later panic—walls built hurriedly with pieces of older, finer buildings, for protection when, in the 8th century, Arab raiders began to come in ships from the Palestinian coasts. Castles of all sorts, Byzantine, Crusader, Armenian, Venetian, and finally Moslem, begin to appear, and soon become the only ruins of their age that survive.

It is only now that the tide of life is returning, with the jeep and the landrover, the grader and bulldozer to prepare their way. As soon as a road comes, however uneven, the fertile little patches can be used to grow a surplus for export, and trucks stop to gather baskets of vegetables from the roadside as they pass. Wattle and mud huts thatched with rushes disappear, and tidy, ugly, monotonous but more comfortable cottages take their place. This process can be watched even in the remotest districts—even in the far south where the road is still so new, narrow and unreliable that I had to wait six days before I could find a jeep travelling along it. What are six days?

The election was due in a week or so, and even in this backwater, and little concerned as I was with Turkish politics, I could not help noticing the remarkable interest in their government not only by the little town and its few *effendis*, but by the unlettered peasants and herdsmen around about. The radio must be largely responsible, and also the peculiar character of the Turk, who is not only acquiescent but enthusiastic about any government that happens to be his own. They were a loyal people to their sultans, and they are now loyal to their Republic; and it is the only country in the Middle East where a traveller could not move a

Lots More Fun on the AMERICAN PLAN



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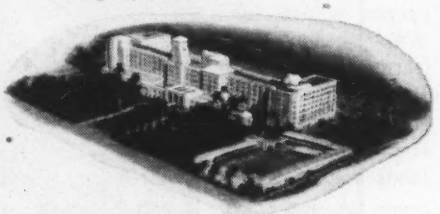

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step unless his papers were in order.

Religion they are not so concerned about, though it is reviving after more than a generation of secular rule: but the approval of government is essential. It has now recommended a polite acceptance of the foreign traveller. In fact, the idea of the "tourist" is one of the slogans in Turkey today; and the official, the shopkeeper, and the peasant are free to express their natural hospitality and to welcome the stranger, though they always begin with a preliminary question, to make sure that he belongs to a friendly land. They liked me for being English: "Our nations are allies," they invariably remarked, lifting our negligible intercourse to an international level. And they also liked me for being a writer of history, since the government has been building a new school in every village and education is at a premium.

The care of the new Turkey for its villages seems to me to be an event of vast importance. It gave the Democratic Party, when the election came, a victory on a quite unexpected scale. But it has done far more than that. It has shown the villager that these gifts of roads and schools and water supplies, which the Democrats have been distributing in the most out-of-the-way places, are things to be rewarded, and therefore also bought, with votes: no future government in Turkey will ever again be able to neglect the villager, whose enormous voting power has at last been realized. And this, I should say, is the greatest achievement made since Mustapha Kemal Ataturk first set the modern revolution in motion.

The freedom of the election, as far as I could judge in my country district, seemed to me perfectly genuine. There were four or five parties, they told me, but only two—the People and the Democrats—of any importance. Some of the men I asked were going to vote for one and some for the other; the difference between them seemed inconsiderable, as their names implied, and the deciding factor was purely one of personalities as it always must be in the East. A left-wing party gliding towards communism would be out of the question: public opinion, as well as authority, would be shocked if it were permitted. And indeed the possibility of a choice between their two moderate parties was already so great and exciting an innovation that I was constantly being asked about it, and did I think it an improvement on a one-man rule?

"I did," I said, and went on to remark that a country is like a cart. "If there are two horses, one can pull while the other rests, and it need never stand still." And this answer, though it really said nothing very much, seemed to give a great deal of satisfaction all round.

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Books

Two Stories, A Fable, and a Morality

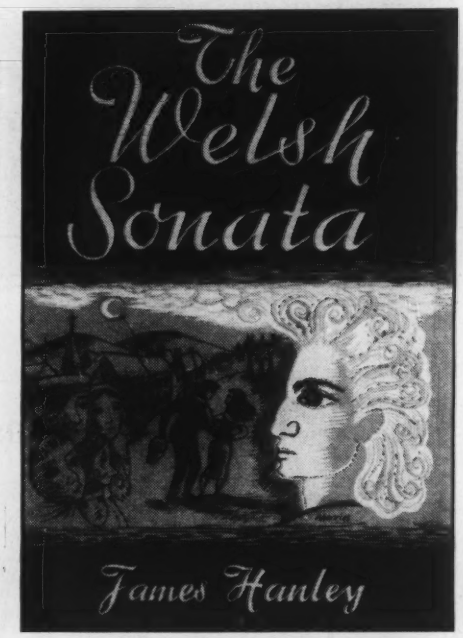
By Arnold Edinborough

It is the staggering variety of the novel which gives the lie to those critics who, with Sir Harold Nicolson, have recently been dancing decorously on its grave. Some aspects of that variety are represented in the pile of novels that has accumulated from the presses in the past week or so.

The simplest of all in the pile is one by Erskine Caldwell. *Love and Money* is a slick, glossy, professional job. There is nothing wrong with it. It tells a story. It produces characters (rather bigger than lifesize), and it is written around the occupational dilemma of a man who cannot make his mind up whether to live his life or to write about it. Since the life he lives is a rather exhausting one that leads him over most of the Southern States in the wake of a cocktail girl, it is perhaps better that he does write about it if only for his own sake. But you may find that the cynical account by the hero of how to fool the public into making a novel a best seller will check you. You may even think that the formula is so clearly followed in this book that you are being fooled. Read on a train going through dull countryside, it will pleasantly pass the time, but it has neither the punch nor the uproarious fun of earlier Caldwell novels.

The same slide from excellence is seen in John Dos Passos's new story, *Most Likely to Succeed*. Dos Passos is a writer of some distinction. From a technical point of view alone, one could say that he has enlarged the scope of the novel in America. *U.S.A.* stands as a companion volume beside such books as *Main Street, The Grapes of Wrath, An American Tragedy,* and the work of Hemingway, Faulkner, and James T. Farrell. But in *U.S.A.*, Dos Passos let his imagination take over where his social theories ended, so that his theme was illuminated by characters who had a life of their own. Their lives were all the preaching that we needed. But this method is nowhere seen in his new book. It is full of pasteboard characters, all slightly "off-beat", a new prerequisite in American fiction since Saul Bellow produced *Augie March*. They all have lives as theatrical as their connections; they all talk about the class war in a way that looks like a rewrite from a serious and devoted propagandist who is only concerned with ideas and forgets that people are as important. Preachy, then, and interlarded with personal encounters of the more unblushing kind, *Most Likely to Succeed* is *not* likely to live up to its name.

To redress the balance there comes a new novel by James Hanley. He is just as well known a writer as Dos Passos and Erskine Caldwell and his output is also large. But *The Welsh Sonata* is something fresh and new. Far from his usual scenes of dockside life, this tale is set in the marches of Wales. And, far from being realistic in treatment or subject, *The Welsh Sonata* is a first-rate piece of lyrical writing which, in form, as the subtitle states, is a series of "Variations on a Theme".



JACKET DESIGN by Morriss.

The story is simple. Rhys the Cloud and the Wound, a well known and much loved tramp in the village of Cilgyn, is missing. The local policeman, Goronwy Jones (luckily, since he is the narrator, also a retired bard) sets about trying to find information as to what has happened to him. To do this he travels to various points in the countryside and interviews those people who have at some time or other had something to do with Rhys.

The first delight is the description of the Welsh countryside. This James Hanley must know well. He catches the wild beauty of it, and the strange weirdness of the hills which seem to breathe legend from their very shapes. He uses a lyrical style which fits its subject like a glove. Yet there is concern with the hardness of the life lived on these bare mountains and out on the cold moors looking after the sheep in the bitter dead of winter. There is no romanticising of the squalid houses; nothing but truth in the insistence on the penetrating cold of a Welsh cottage, stone-built, slate-roofed and rock-perched.

Over all, there is the figure of Rhys the Cloud and the Wound. Terrible in anger and drink; hard as the Welsh rocks he lies on most nights; loved by children with whom he plays now because he did not himself have time to play when a boy.

Now you may think that this is a precious book. You may be constitutionally opposed to the sort of Welsh folksiness that the list of characters illustrates. But I wager that once you pick this book up you will not quickly put it down. The writing is superb. Language mints itself afresh in these pages. After the dull grey of most books now published, which are only competently written and have no style at all, this book's sustained purple is a feast. The publisher says that Mr. Hanley had "brought off a technical *tour de force* that is also a work of art". It comes as a shock to agree with a blurb, but never was a statement so right.

The delicacy of a slender tale told in the Welsh idiom is balanced by an equally good, perhaps better novel, translated from the Spanish. No delicacy here. No experiment either with form or style (at least such style as can penetrate a smooth and adequate translation). Not very strange characters either. Merely a solid point of view remorselessly illustrated by a conventional and yet powerful picaresque treatment.

The title, *The Affable Hangman,* is perhaps a little queer but it is not one of those titles that are thought up by bright publishers' boys to sell novels (legitimately enough) by their novelty. The central character of Ramon Sender's novel *is* an affable hangman who in the very first chapter carries out an execution which is minutely and rather shockingly described. One of the official witnesses to the hanging, a newspaperman, is so intrigued by the motives of a man who becomes a hangman that he gives his card to the executioner and asks him to meet him later in the city.

By the end of the book we are no longer wondering why he has become a hangman. He has almost convinced us, along with the reporter, that he is one of the few honest people in the world. For Mr. Sender's point of view is that the world is full of people who do not know what they do and are not interested enough to find out what society does in their name. He argues through his hangman hero,

Ramiro, that we are all so blindly involved in life that we do not realize how casually we take other people's lives. Following a somewhat existentialist line, he shows how choice is the greatest act of man, but that most things happen in a casual haphazard way where no one has any choice at all. Thus Ramiro is responsible in a moment of amorousness for the death by poisoning of his fiancée's father, and the loss of his fiancée's beauty. By carelessness, later on, he sets fire to a circus in which blaze most of the animals and a good many of the company are burned to death. By sheer circumstance alone, and for no other reason, he becomes involved in the Spanish Civil War and helps to brutally murder twenty-seven hostages of the other side (a side which he had belonged to a little while before).

Seeing what his life has been, the killing, either directly or indirectly of several people, without his being either held responsible or himself feeling guilty, he decides that he must make a positive move —a thing that so far he has never done. He thus applies for, and gets, the job of hangman, which is really, in Spain, the job of garrotter. When he kills now, he is fully responsible to himself and to the state. His conscience is clear and if the killing is held to be immoral, then society is immoral and by his efforts as a hangman he will bring their cruel immorality home to them.

THE THEME is the same as that put forth in Jean-Paul Sartre's trilogy *Roads to Freedom*. But there comparisons end. This book is much more significant than Sartre's. Its theme is an integral part of the picaresque story. The characters are all illuminated with flashes of humor and oddity that Sartre's lack. And the use of symbolism, partly in a long dream sequence, ties the book up in a much tighter aesthetic package than most of the existentialists ever achieved.

Reading *The Affable Hangman* one is reminded of the novels of George Eliot or of the novels by the nineteenth century Russians. There is a serious concern with morality in its widest sense. There is a serious concern with the human condition. There is humor which sets the whole thing in relief. There is a degree of observation which makes the characters real. There is, in a word, genius. Anyone who has not read this book is not in a position to speak authoritatively of the modern European novel. He has also missed a rare treat—an adult novel.

LOVE AND MONEY—by Erskine Caldwell—pp. 244—*Little, Brown*—$4.00.

MOST LIKELY TO SUCCEED — by John Dos Passos—pp. 310—*Prentice-Hall*—$3.50.

THE WELSH SONATA—by James Hanley—pp. 216—*The Ryerson Press (Verschoyle)*—$2.75.

THE AFFABLE HANGMAN—by Ramon J. Sender—translated from the Spanish by Florence Hall—pp. 336—*Clarke Irwin*—$2.50.

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Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

UNPINNING of the white Queen is generally seen in examples of the Howard theme. C. Mansfield succeeded with doubling of the theme, with flight-square:

White: K on KR3; Q on K3; R on KR7; Bs on QR2 and KR2; Kt on K8; Ps on QKt5, Q4, KKt2 and KKt4. Black: K on K3; Rs on QR6 and QKt6; Kt on K5; Ps on QR5, KB7 and KKt4. Mate in two.

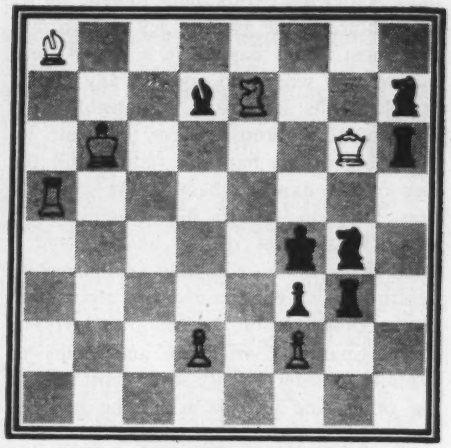
1.Q-Q3, threat 2.P-Q5 mate. If Kt-B6; 2.Q-B5 mate. If Kt-Kt6; 2.Q-B4 mate. If K-Q4; 2.Kt-B7 mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 91.

Key-move 1.R-K7, threatening 2.R-B7 mate. If R-Kt2; 2.Q-B7 mate. If Kt-K5; 2.Q-K6 mate. If K-B5; 2.Q-K4 mate.

PROBLEM NO. 92, by H. Knuppert.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two.

Across the Downs

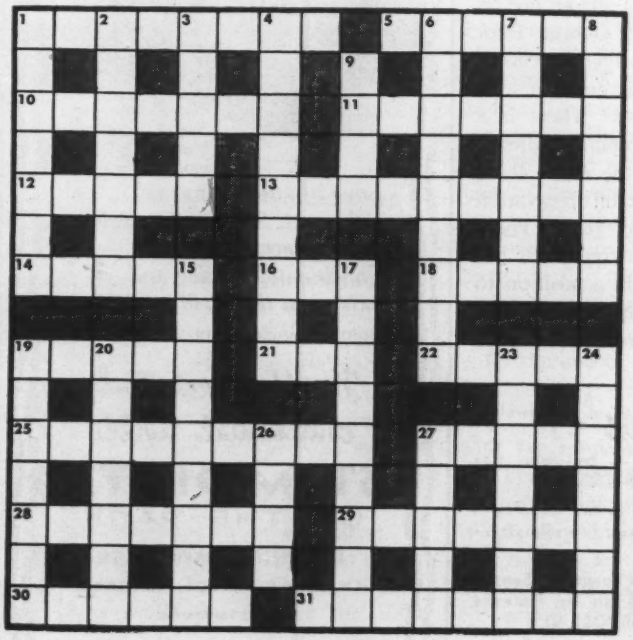
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Still, with respect to painting, is. (8)
5. See 30.
10. The port I consume shows attachment to the house. (7)
11. It's sort of 1A, as it were, around the apt. but one gets used to it. (7)
12. The editor finally came round to Stowe's character. (5)
13. Ugh! There's a lot to alter before re-modelling homes. (9)
14. Not Elia's parents! (5)
16. See 21.
18. Because of them is a hippo armed to the teeth? (5)
19. Caper like a horse. (5)
21, 16. See 22. (6)
22. The heart is his 21, 16. (5)
25. One who is in it should be off to a good start. (9)
27. Is one who does, a sound sleeper? (5)
28. Unimportant court case taking place around four or six. (7)
29. If it rubs me, I turn it over. (7)
30. He came between Ruth and the Kings. (6)
30, 5. U.S. composer who may attract the long-haired. (6,6)
31. Like a widowed duchess? (8)

DOWN

1. The way cats drink is a come-down to what cats are. (7)
2. It might make one's face run when made up. (7)
3. Le Roi is all wet! (5)
4. Get going before dark? On the contrary! (9)
6. It seems a sonata by Beethoven, in its English translation, can be emotionally 1 across. (9)
7. "The Seats of the Mighty" didn't refer to these! (7)
8. Renew the bandage but keep the bloody color. (7)
9. She returned articles. (4)
15. But it didn't cause the death of Pater. (9)
17. Let's run it ragged! (9)
19. Though boarding is their livelihood, they're not interested in boarding houses. (7)
20. Rum? I can get a head from it. (7)
23. Appears it won't make an amateur better. Get it? (7)
24. One does it again, to 8. (7)
26. She closes her umbrella. (4)
27. One must do this up after too many 7 up. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

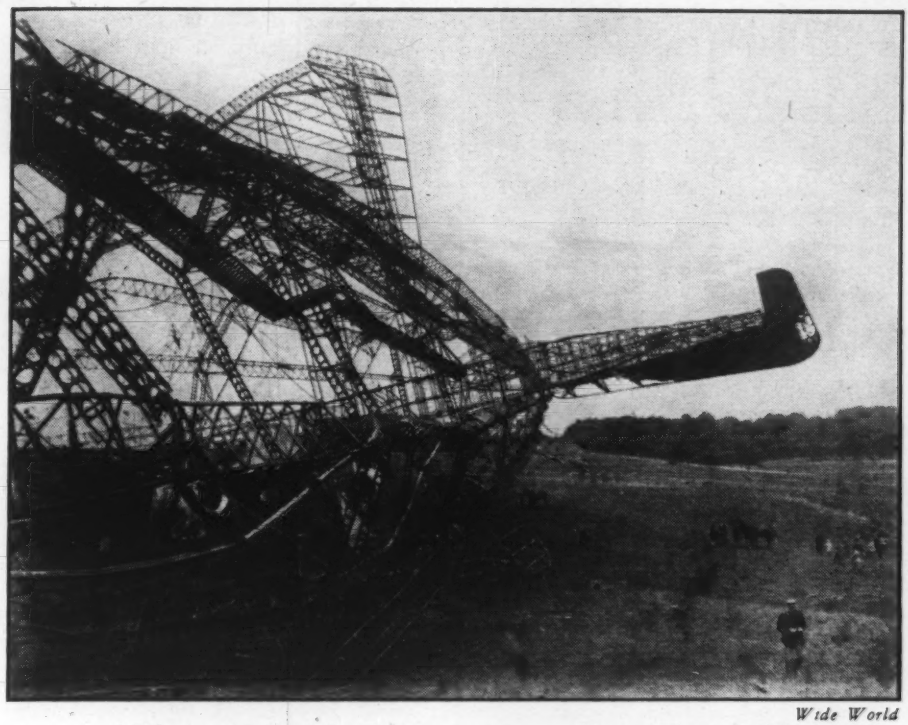
ACROSS

1. Death rattle
9. Iceland
10. Armlets
11. Camembert
12. Orate
13. Paroled
15. Icicles
16. Curaçao
18. Stirrup
21. Roles
22. Hierarchy
24. Smitten
26. Discern
27. Humperdinck

DOWN

1. Dreamer
2. Alarm clocks
3. Hedge
4. Abattoirs
5, 25. Tomtom
6. Eyeball
7. Hiccup
8. Asters
12. Original sin
14. Door hinge
16. Caress
17. Raleigh
19. Recheck
20. Prying
23. Ended
25. See 5

(340)



Wide World

What was left of the R.101 after the crash near Beauvais, France.

Slide Rule: The Last Flight of a Doomed Airship

By NEVIL SHUTE: PART VI

AFTER WE GOT back to Cardington from Canada, there was an atmosphere of cynical disillusionment about the place, very depressing.

I found Booth and Meager virtually doing nothing in a little office in the shed that housed R.100. They were pleased to see me, but I think they had been warned not to talk to me too much; members of our organization were quite unwelcome at Cardington at that time. They gave me a cup of tea and then, thawing, they shut the door, looked out of the window into the shed to see that no one was about, and pulled out from under a desk a couple of square yards of outer cover fabric. Booth said, "What do you think of that?"

It was ordinary outer cover, linen fabric, silver doped on a red oxide base. On the inner surface two-inch tapes had been stuck on with some adhesive, evidently for strengthening. I didn't know what I was expected to say, and turned it about in my hands, and suddenly my hand went through it. In parts it was friable, like scorched brown paper, so that if you crumpled it in your hand it broke into flakes. I stared at it in horror, thinking of R.100. "Good God," I said. "Where did it come from?"

"All right," said Booth. "That's not off our ship. That's off R.101."

I asked, "But what's happened to it? What made it go like this?"

They told me that the new outer cover for R.101 had been doped in place upon the ship. When it was finished, it was considered that it ought to be strengthened in certain places by a system of tapes stuck on the inside, and for the adhesive they had used rubber solution. The rubber solution had reacted chemically with the dope, and had produced this terrible effect.

There was nothing that he or I could do about it. I said, "I hope they've got all this stuff off the ship."

He smiled cynically. "They *say* they have."

With that my personal association with R.101, such as it was, came to an end and anything further that I know was derived from hearsay at the time and from the report of the enquiry into the accident. If I go on now to round off the story and to draw conclusions it is for a definite purpose, and that purpose is this.

In many fields of technical development security is now paramount, and there is a growing tendency for government officials concerned with a particular technique to say that no security is possible unless the development is carried out by government officials. That may or may not be true. The one thing that has been proved abundantly in aviation is that government officials are totally ineffective in engineering development. If the security of new weapons demands that only government officials shall be charged with the duty of developing them, then the weapons will be bad weapons.

The airship program constitutes one of the few occasions when a government department has been placed in direct competition with private enterprise. Twenty-five years should be sufficient to soften the acerbities of the time, and no security plea can be brought forward to mask a close analysis of the reasons for the failure of the Government's airship.

The Secretary of State for Air, Lord Thomson of Cardington, must be mentioned by name in spite of the fact that he also died in the airship, since he was primarily responsible for the organization which produced the disaster.

In 1924, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald appointed him Air Minister in the first Labour Government, with a seat in the Cabinet, and since he was unable to secure election to Parliament in the normal way he was created a Baron and made a member of the House of Lords. It was largely through his influence that the original plan of Vickers, Ltd. to build six airships and operate them was scrapped and the competitive plan instituted that resulted in the production of R.100 and R.101, and as if to indicate where his preference lay, he chose Cardington for his title. The Labour Government that put him in this position lasted only for nine months; when the Conservative Government under Stanley Baldwin succeeded it with a huge majority, it stayed in power for five years with Sir Samuel Hoare as Secretary of State for Air, till both airships were practically complete. The second Labour Government came into power then and Lord Thomson again became Secretary of State for Air five months before R.101 made her first flight.

Thus Lord Thomson became the patron of the airship staff at Cardington. During his five years out of office the position was, no doubt, reviewed from time to time by his successor, Sir Samuel Hoare, and some of the things said by Sir Dennis Burney probably made high civil servants and members of the Air Council wonder if all was well in the Government's airship department. There seemed to be no occasion to upset the program, however; no question of any danger could arise until the airships were ready for flight.

A program of flight trials for R.101 had been drawn up by her captain which finished up with "a flight of forty-eight hours' duration under adverse weather conditions to windward of base. Ship to be flown for at least six hours at continuous full

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LORD THOMSON: His responsibility.

speed through bumpy conditions, and the rest of the flight at cruising speed."

What nobody had foreseen, however, was that the first Baron Thomson of Cardington would insist on flying to India in her, and that his political engagements would make it necessary for the ship to start for India before a specific date.

At that time an Imperial Conference, to be attended by representatives of all the Dominions, had been summoned to meet in London. In these days of air travel such conferences seem to happen every few months, but in those days it was unreasonable to expect the Prime Minister of Australia or New Zealand to attend such a conference except at long intervals of years, since his travelling time would occupy two months or more. It was desired to interest the Dominions in airship travel at that conference in order that they might set up bases for the airship services that were envisaged. In the opinion of the Secretary of State for Air the flight of R.100 to Canada was not enough. It was necessary, in his view, for R.101 to fly to India and back with himself on board before the conference discussed air matters, in order that he might step into the conference room fresh from his rapid trip to India and blazing with publicity.

R.101 was parted and the new bay was inserted in her middle, with all the huge complications to her various controls and services that such an operation entailed. This was done to increase her lift. At the same time two reversing engines were fitted, and the staff at Cardington did all that could be done within the time to rectify the chafing gasbags, the leaking gas valves, and the dubious outer cover. It proved quite impossible to complete the work in time for the ship to fly in September, and it appears that Lord Thomson arranged for the air matters which the Imperial Conference were to discuss to be postponed till October 20.

By superhuman efforts they got the ship out of the shed and onto the mooring mast on October 1st. They made a trial flight of sixteen hours on that day and the next; immediately they left the mast the oil cooler of one engine failed so that it was not possible to do a full power trial. No record of that flight exists, because there was no time to write one; the only reference to it is to be found in one or two personal diaries. Flying conditions were dead calm and so perfect that it was hardly a trial at all.

Before an aircraft may fly over foreign territory it must have been granted a certificate of airworthiness by its country of origin. The two university professors had been engaged again to report upon the R.101 as lengthened by the addition of the extra bay, and the Air Council had stated that they would be guided by that report in the decision whether or not R.101 should be granted a certificate of airworthiness. That report was never received; the two professors were engaged in writing it when they received news of the disaster.

When every safety precaution, including the forty-eight-hour flight trial with its six hours at full power in bumpy weather, had been abandoned, a scrap of paper could not be allowed to hold up the Indian flight. The international agreement on the safety of aircraft, however, had to be complied with so a certificate of airworthiness was written out in the Air Ministry and handed to the captain of R.101 just before the start of the last flight.

R.101 started from Cardington on her last flight at 6:30 on the evening of Saturday, October 4th, 1930, carrying six passengers including Lord Thomson and his valet, and six officials from the Royal Airship Works.

By two o'clock in the morning, after flying for about seven and a half hours, she had got no further than Beauvais, about two hundred and twenty miles from Cardington. Nothing untoward had happened up till then. In the bad weather she was rolling and pitching a good deal and she was making slow progress, but watch was changed normally at two o'clock, which would not have happened if there had been any sense of emergency.

At about ten minutes past two the ship got into a long and rather steep dive, which was sufficiently steep to throw the engineers attending to the engines off their balance. She was brought out of this dive onto an even keel for a few moments, but then dived again and hit the ground, not very hard. Immediately she burst into flames and was totally consumed in a few seconds.

Of the fifty-four persons on board her, only six survived, four of whom were engineers in the power cars. All the officers of the ship, and all the officials, and all

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the passengers perished in the fire, including Lord Thomson.

A public enquiry was held. The conclusion reached was that the disaster had been caused by a large rent suddenly occuring in one of the most forward gasbags of the ship.

The men at Cardington were honest, hardworking men doing their best in a job that was rather too big for them. The first-class brains in the Air Ministry, the high executive civil servants at the top, should have been able to assess the position correctly and take action that would have avoided the disaster. They had plenty of evidence, extending over several years.

Either these men at the Air Ministry were extraordinarily stupid, which I do not believe, or they appreciated that quite ab-

Miller Services
***SIR SAMUEL HOARE** (now Viscount Templewood): Reviewed program.*

normal and unjustifiable risks were being taken with R.101. If the latter be true, then they failed to speak up against Lord Thomson because they were afraid. If just one of them had stood up at the conference table when the issue of the certificate of airworthiness was under discussion, and had said, "This thing is wrong, and I will be no party to it. I'm sorry, gentlemen, but if you do this, I'm resigning"—if that had been said then or on any one of a dozen previous opportunities, the disaster would almost certainly have been averted. It was not said, because the men in question put their jobs before their duty.

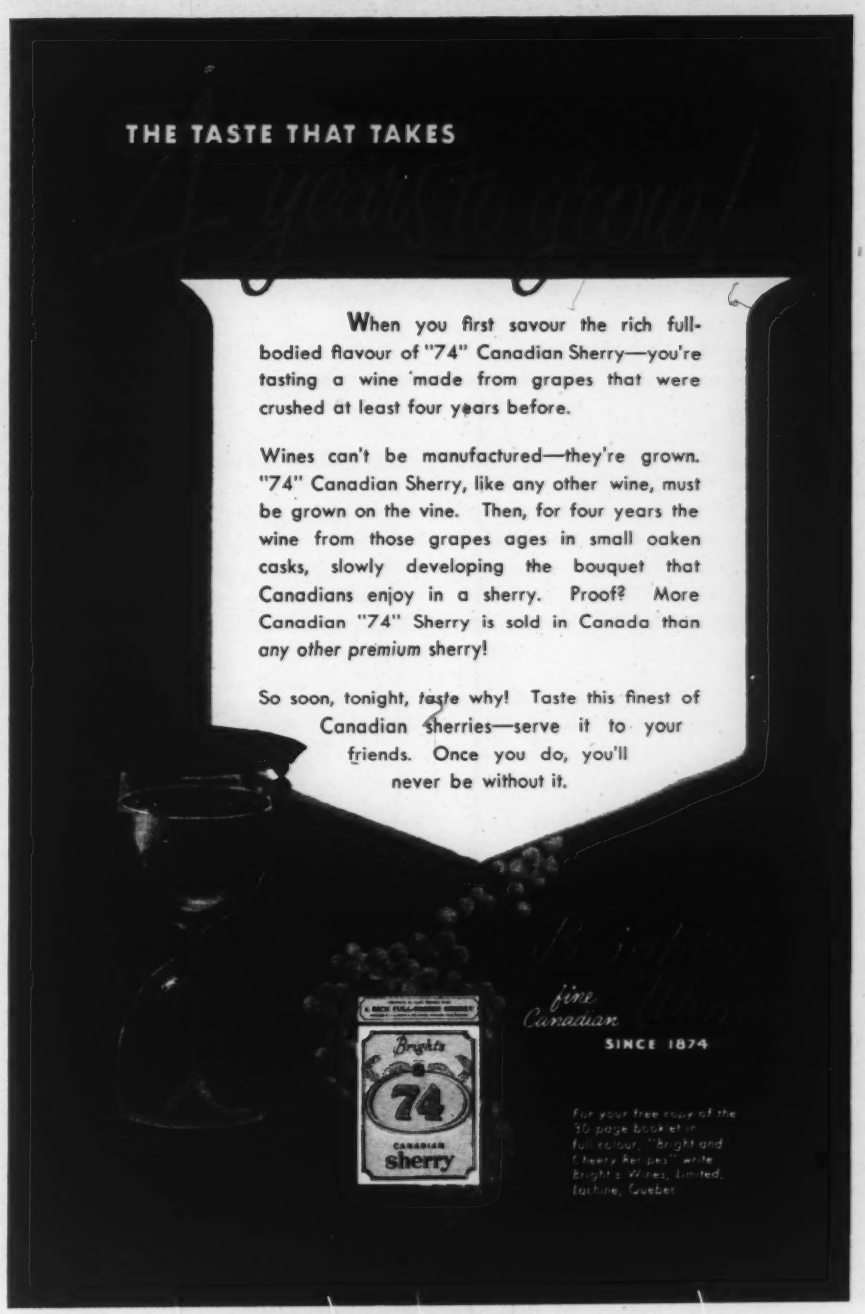
It may be that under modern conditions of life in England it is unfair to expect a man who has spent his life in government service and is unfitted for any other occupation to place his duty to the State before his job. But if that be so, it should be clearly realized that in certain circumstances these high civil servants will not do their duty, though all the honours in the book be showered on them by the Crown.

Ten years after these events when I was in the navy I was drafted to a technical department of the Admiralty which was staffed by over a hundred temporary officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. As civilians in uniform we found the Admiralty system to be better adapted to conserving money in peace time than to getting quick production in time of war. We found in many instances that the only way to get things done quickly was to short-circuit the system, getting verbal authority by telephone conversations with the various departments affected and letting the paper work tag along three weeks later. These methods required senior officers of the regular navy to give verbal decisions which might involve expenditures of thousands of pounds without any paper cover, and naturally made us very unpopular.

It started as a joke with us to say that a brave officer in the office probably had private means, and then it got beyond a joke and turned into an axiom. These were the men who could afford to shoulder personal responsibility in the Admiralty, who could afford to do their duty to the navy in the highest sense.

I think this is an aspect of inherited incomes which deserves greater attention than it has had up till now. If the effect of excessive taxation and death duties in a country is to make all high officials dependent on their pay and pensions, then the standard of administration will decline and that country will get into greater difficulties than ever.

This is the sixth of nine excerpts from "Slide Rule: The Autobiography of an Engineer" by Nevil Shute. Copyright 1954 by Nevil Shute. Published by William Morrow and Company, Inc. and George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto. The seventh instalment will appear in next week's issue.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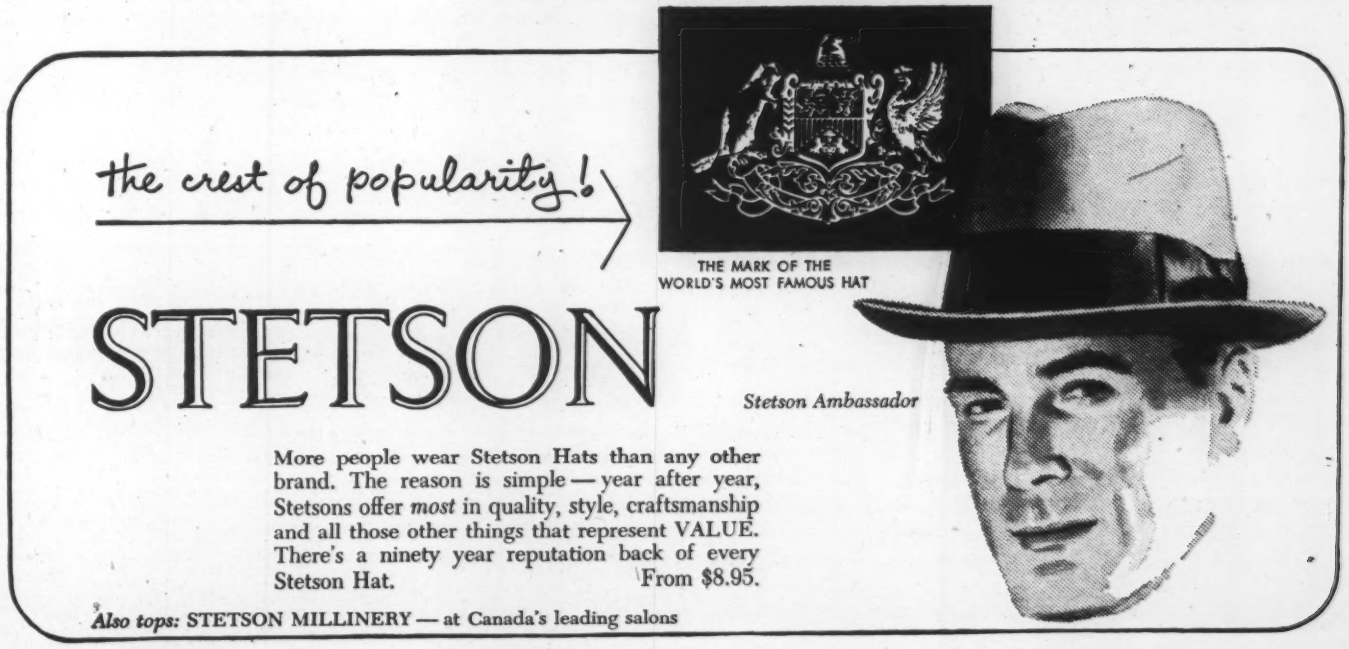
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Records

Why Do They Get Paid?

By George Frazier

IF BING CROSBY actually believes that his singing in a new Decca album called *Bing* is as dreary as his interlocutory remarks profess, then what in God's name ever possessed him to sanction its release? Such coy protestations as "my abbreviated vocal range" and "journeyman sea-level baritone" simply beg for the short kind of shrift that Humphrey Bogart once gave certain overly-homespun movie stars. "I don't approve of the John Waynes and the Gary Coopers saying, 'Shucks, I ain't no actor!'" said Bogart. "If they aren't actors, what the hell are they getting paid for?"

More out of functional than idle curiosity, I would very much like to know what Crosby's getting paid for in *Bing*, which is the most expensive ($27.50), allegedly precious (it comes under lock and key), ballyhooed (one major network gave it a two-hour plug), ambitious (the musical autobiography, the last will and testament as it were, of the most widely-heard vocalist in history), profitable (it will probably outsell the *Glenn Miller Limited Editions*), and disappointing popular release in quite a long while.

Indeed, if Crosby accomplishes anything in the course of this summing up, it is to prove not only that he is now getting by on his reputation, but that he sounds appallingly like his son Gary, an abundantly untalented child who, it hardly need be said, is getting by on the same reputation. The ravaging years can count the distinctive Crosby voice among their severest casualties. It is, I'm fully aware, audacious and, to some people, sacrilegious to speak so candidly, for Crosby, after all, is an institution, and an untouchable one at that. There are those, in fact, who, ever since *Going My Way*, have taken the quaint view that he can even hear Confession. If they are right—well, I do not have a bad Confession really, just a terribly disenchanted one. Perhaps it will do both Bing and me some good.

I yield to no one in my enthusiasm for the Crosby of the golden years. As it happens, I go a long way back with him, all the way back to the insouciant time when he and Barris and Rinker made Whiteman a joy forever, if not precisely a thing of beauty; to the impassioned nights of *Just One More Chance;* to the sugarplum charm of the early movies; and so on. In those years, nobody could touch him. But *that* Bing is not conspicuously audible in *Bing*. Here is none of the boo-boo-boo, none of the intensity, none of the Beiderbecke witchery in the background, none of—but why go on? In his resonant time, he was certainly one of the best, maybe even *the* best; no Tony Martin selling tuxedos, no Eddie Fisher making his private emotions a public spectacle, no parasitic Gary Crosby, but, like Sinatra, Columbo, Jolson and a few others, a marvellous popular minstrel.

Why does such a man allow Decca to do this to him? If *Bing* is a full-length musical autobiography, where is the duet

Wide World

BING CROSBY: No boo-boo-boo.

with Dixie Lee of *A Fine Romance?* Where *The St. Louis Blues* with Ellington? Where the celebrated "fluffs", the movie soundtracks, the airshots? Decca, of course, will plead that it had no access to these pleasures, and no one can dispute the point. But is that any excuse for trying to pass off *Bing* for what it is not?

But that's the record business for you. Like, for example, the day that Manie Sacks, the semantically-bewildering head of RCA Victor, dropped in on me while I was preparing the first volume of the *Glenn Miller Limited Editions*. "I just got back from California and I've passed a lot of water under the bridge since I saw you last," he announced. "Out on the Coast I heard that Miller's wife still turns down his bed every night—you know, like she expects him to walk in any minute. Well, this gives me a gimmick for the album. Suppose we run a contest to see if somebody can find Miller?" I looked at him. Miller, after all, had disappeared over the English Channel almost a decade before and had long since been officially presumed dead. But I said, "I'm listening".

"Well," he continued, "what we do is we give a free album to the person who finds Miller." This time I looked at him a bit more appraisingly. "A free album?" I said. "I see. Er—er, you really think that's enough of a reward for a person who turns up Miller alive?" Sacks shot a quick glance at me and shook his head wearily. It must, I realize now, have been a trial for him to put up with anyone as doltish as I. But Manie is a patient soul. "Not just a free album," he said. "That's the whole point! If somebody should find Miller alive, why, naturally Glenn'd be glad to sign the album. It'd be an autographed copy, unnerstan'?" I nodded and said, "I unnerstan'". The record business! But I guess you unnerstan' how it is.

In its seamier and somewhat less antic aspects, the record business figured quite prominently in a recent series of editorials in *Variety*. Written—and, it seemed to me, brilliantly so—by Abel Green, the weekly's prodigiously well-informed editor, they were concerned with "payolas", the trade term for individuals who, in one way or another (by being made co-writer of a song or presented with a "piece" of a performer, etc.), can, as the expression goes, "be reached". As Green deftly pointed out, the music business—especially the record industry—is crawling with such people. An A&R (artists and repertoire) man, for example, will manage to get a certain song recorded if he is rewarded with a percentage of the number's earnings. Or the same A&R man might give a new singer a recording contract in return for being "declared in" on the vocalist's income. If you sometimes wonder how in Heaven's name certain records ever got made—well, there's your answer.

I don't know whether or not the members of the Pulitzer Prize Committee make a practice of reading *Variety*, but if they do, Abel Green might shortly find himself the recipient of the recognition that has been withheld from him much too long. His editorials deserve some sort of prize.

•

"A Good Fifty"

"This speed, my love, will save an hour!"
Cried Gilpin to his wife.
Had he not paused to turn his head,
He might have saved her life.

WALTER DE LA MARE

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Films

For Better or For Worse

By Mary Lowrey Ross

WOMAN'S WORLD sets out to prove that this is really a man's world after all. About all it succeeds in demonstrating, however, is that any ambitious young man is pretty much at the mercy of the yearnings, social or maternal, of his helpmeet.

The film presents three wives (June Allyson, Lauren Bacall and Arlene Dahl), each busy interpreting in her own fashion the principles laid down by Mrs. Dale Carnegie. Each wants her husband to succeed and each is convinced that she knows what is best for him. The general thesis appears to be that a man's chances, for better or worse, depend largely on the way his wife distributes her weight. As a sort of sub-thesis, there is a suggestion that wives in general tend to distribute it after the fashion of the elephant who sat on the mouse. ("There, little mouse, I'll be a mother to you.") It makes quite a fascinating study.

Fortunately for male members of the audience, Clifton Webb is on hand to save face for his sex. Mr. Webb is presented here as a motor-industry tycoon, interested in selecting one of three candidates (Van Heflin, Fred MacMurray, and Cornel Wilde) for the position of top executive. The wife, it seems, is the decisive factor when a top executive office-chair must be filled. So the ladies are brought to New York where they are subjected to almost as fierce a scrutiny as Mrs. Wallis Simpson underwent in the days before Edward VIII decided to give up the British throne.

Clifton Webb is, of course, ideally cast as the chief evaluator in this racking contest. "You can always estimate the price of a gown by the set of the shoulders," Mr. Webb once remarked in an earlier picture; and in *Woman's World* he studies not only the set of the shoulders, but every other angle of dress and personality.

June Allyson, as the least promising of the three wives, makes good comedy use of her ineptitudes, but *Woman's World* is largely Clifton Webb's picture. He is probably the world's most specialized actor, but he is still incomparable as a performer who can turn on a dime.

THERE SEEMS to be no limit to the energy and versatility of Spencer Tracy, who can wrench a fresh characterization even from a remake and all but fill the cinemascopic screen single-handed. He is able to handle just about everything in *Broken Lance* except the stereophonic sound-track, which occasionally makes him sound as though he were roaring disembodied from the next aisle seat.

20th Century-Fox

ARLENE DAHL: Decisive factor.

He is cast here as a fierce old cattle baron who raises stock over what appears to be half the South-west territory, and dominates his handful of rebellious sons with a bull-whip. Eventually he overreaches himself, tangles with the law and treats it with such superb contempt that his favorite younger son (Robert Wagner) goes to jail, leaving the old man at the mercy of his resentful family. It is a fairly rambling saga, which tends to fall apart whenever Spencer Tracy or Richard Widmark (cast as the rebellious older son) withdraws from the action. These lapses occur most frequently in the romantic passages between Robert Wagner and Jean Peters. Probably no female character with less stamina than Calamity Jane should ever be allowed to set foot in a western.

King Richard and the Crusaders derives from Sir Walter Scott's *The Talisman,* but the relationship between the screen version and the original seems almost as improbable as the one between those two early Plantagenets, Virginia Mayo and George Sanders. Rex Harrison is present as the wily Saracen and gives an oddly memorable performance, half Confucius and half Charlie Chan. These are the principals, but there are swarms of other actors, all bent on fouling up the Crusades for Richard the Lionhearted (George Sanders), who couldn't care less. Any number of jousts and chases takes place, extras are almost as plentiful as sandflies, and the whole thing probably cost as much to produce as the Hoover Dam. It's too bad people can't put as much imagination into cinemascopic spectacles as they do into national dams.

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Brantford Expositor: "Canada town planners required by Canadian crown corporation for the planning of new towns; development of sub-divisions and new projects, must have architect's or engineer's degree, and must be a member of the Town Planning Institute. Preferred age 35 to 45. Initial salary $3,600 to $3,800 per annum. Write to Canadian Department of Labor, London."

This advertisement appeared in the *Times* of London on July 12, and we draw attention to it because it is an attempt in the name of the Canadian people, to hire professional men of skill and experience for less than the pay of a Canadian carpenter or bricklayer. It is disgraceful and should be stopped for the sake of Canada's good name.

If any British architect is so misled as to take a Canadian appointment at such a figure, he will find himself, in terms of purchasing power here, on no better living standard than a British plumber, and worse off than a large number of other British artisans.

It is shameful that the Canadian Government should be involved in such an episode.

Hamilton Spectator: Three men armed with bows and arrows held up a farmer in Freiberg, Germany—thereby reducing the whole question of German rearmament to comprehensible terms.

Vancouver Sun: The drunkometer in use for 15 months in Vancouver has become the essential police weapon in convicting 93 per cent of all motorists charged with drinking too much to drive safely.

It has spared taxpayers the expense of hundreds of needless trials by persuading most of those it shows as impaired or drunk to plead guilty. But it has also saved about 100 suspects from being charged at all by showing that symptoms which police mistook for alcoholic were actually traceable to illness or other causes.

Edmonton Journal: In the last analysis, the basic responsibility in the matter of "crime comics" and similar publications rests with parents. It is an essential part of their job to find out what their children are reading, to take away the dangerous trash and, if possible, to interest them in worthwhile books. This is a task that cannot be delegated to the police or the government. At bottom, the spread of vile literature among children is simply another symptom of the fact that many parents are not doing their duty.

Business

How Income Tax Varies: Where Canada Stands

By A. MILTON MOORE

FROM SHEER FAMILIARITY we tend to assume that our way of doing things —including our way of imposing income tax—is the obvious and logical method. Yet there are many interesting variations in the basic structure of income taxes even in nations so similar as Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The table set out on this page shows the taxes on personal income paid by a married man with no dependent except his wife, who has no income of her own. The parallel between Canada and the United States is quite remarkable and so is that between Britain and Australia. Before looking deeper for explanations—the rate structures are the results of diverse social forces and fortuitous circumstance —consideration might well be given to the single potent factor of differing national wealth. It is not simply the absolute degree of material well-being which seems to determine the point at which substantial income tax contributions are extracted from persons with small incomes, but rather the amount and distribution of wealth and the sums which have to be raised to match expenditures. These factors, in turn, condition the notions of what constitutes the minimum level of well-being below which it seems undesirable to levy tax.

One would not, therefore, expect so close a parallel between the rates of the Canadian and American personal income tax. American wealth is so great that the same basic exemptions and rates of tax can do far more of the work of carrying the same relative weight of expenditures there than they can in Canada. All through the brief period of high income taxes, our federal government has consistently favored a balance between income and commodity taxes in preference to a more intensive use of the personal income tax, while the United States federal government has shown a greater dislike of taxes on spending. Except with respect to childless married couples with modest incomes, we go as far as they do, whereas one might expect that our taxes would be higher because we are less wealthy and the burden of our expenditures is about as great. The difference is made up by Canadian taxes on spending; there is no tax in the United States which corresponds to the Canadian general sales tax imposed on manufacturers.

In Britain and Australia, on the other hand, there is almost no room for choice. They have been forced to adopt high rates of taxes both on incomes and on spending.

In Canada and the United States, once the income subject to tax is determined, most of the work on one's tax return is done. Starting with 15 per cent on the first $1,000 in Canada and 20 per cent on the first $2,000 in the United States, the rates are graduated fairly steeply to 80 per cent on income over $400,000 in Canada and to 91 per cent on income over $300,000 in the United States. In the latter country there is a "ceiling" provision, which limits tax to a maximum of 87 per cent of income; that is, although the rate on the last million dollars may be 91 per cent, the average rate may not exceed 87 per cent.

Computation of the tax applying to taxable income is also fairly straightforward in Australia. The basic rate schedule starts with a low rate of 0.4 per cent on the first $215, which would produce a tax of 86 cents were it not for a provision that the minimum tax shall be $1.08. The rates rise steeply to a maximum of 70 per cent, applied to taxable income over $34,400.

In the United Kingdom, however, the determination of the income subject to tax is only the beginning. There is a "standard" rate of tax of 45 per cent (9 shillings in the pound), plus a surtax at graduated rates, which applies only to incomes over $5,500. However, the standard rate does not apply to all incomes, as one might suspect; three low income groups are established which are charged at the so-called "reduced rates". What it all works out to is that there is a graduated schedule of rates of tax on income after the personal exemptions and deductions have been taken. The rates are: on the first $275: 12½ per cent; on income between $275 and $688: 25 per cent; on income between $688 and $1,100: 35 per cent; and 45 per cent or the standard rate on income in excess of $1,100. The surtax must be calculated separately because it applies to income from which neither personal exemptions nor the allowed deductions may be taken. These rates range from 10 per cent on income somewhat greater than $5,500, to 50 per cent on the excess over $41,250. With the standard rate this yields a high of 95 per cent on taxable income over $41,250!

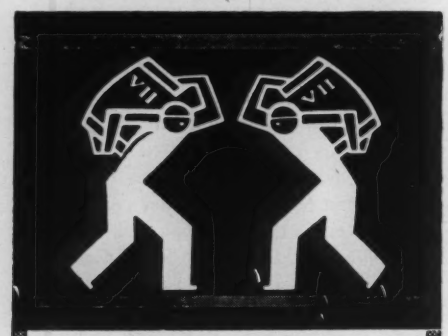
There are two further complications: the "earned income relief" and the relief for small investment incomes. The "earn-

Taxes On Personal Income

Married Taxpayer With No Dependents

INCOME	CANADA	UNITED STATES	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRALIA	JAPAN
$	$	$ (U.S.=Cdn.$)	$ (£U.K.=$2.75 Cdn.)	$ (£A.=$2.15 Cdn.)	$ (360 Yen=Cdn.$)
1000			25	27	154
1500		30	113	85	346
2000		120	239	166	557
2500	75	210	402	269	782
3000	150	300	577	390	1035
5000	510	660	1277	1050	1999
10000	1660	1636	4086	3408	4765
15000	3360	2900	7473	6430	5024
20000	5510	4532	11273	9650	7867
30000	10160	8434	19548	16474	17551
50000	21264	19002	38117	30222	30533
100000	53064	52056	85617	65409	63051
200000	125714	132726	180617	135406	128051

A. Milton Moore is a Research Associate of the Canadian Tax Foundation.



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ed income relief" is a peculiarly English device for charging unearned income (dividends, interest, rents, etc.) at higher rates than earned income (wages, salaries, and income from a partnership or proprietorship). In the United States earned and unearned income pay the same tax rates. In Canada unearned income in excess of the greater of the taxpayer's personal exemptions or $2,400 attracts an extra 4 per cent tax, while in Australia unearned income falling between certain amounts is subjected to a special additional schedule of rates. The schedule rises from 3.3 per cent at $215 to 6.7 per cent on $8,600, begins to taper off at $12,900 and decreases to nothing at $21,500. The reasons lying behind this peculiar arrangement are not clear—but then, neither the United Kingdom nor Australia apparently believes in levying income tax simply.

Finally, there is a special concession to induce married women to work. In computing liability for tax on her income, the family may deduct a special allowance of 7/9 of her earnings up to a maximum deduction of $330.

Only Australia has no additional social security levy on income. Nor does any Australian state or municipality levy income tax at the present time.

In the United Kingdom only the central government imposes income tax — no municipality does. But there are additional social security payments of modest amounts collected weekly from everyone.

In the United States, many states impose their own income taxes. The federal government collects an unemployment insurance charge but the insurance program is administered by the states. In addition, the federal government collects Old Age and Survivors Insurance contributions from employees and the self-employed.

In Canada, only Quebec collects a personal income tax. Although the rates are roughly 15 per cent of federal rates and the federal government allows a credit of only 5 per cent, the added burden upon moderate incomes is not great. This is because the exemptions for the provincial tax are $1,500 for the single man and $3,000 for the married man. The married man with two children under 16 earning $5,000 is therefore allowed a tax credit of 5 per cent of the federal tax on $2,700 as an offset against the provincial tax at about 15 per cent of the federal rates but on only $1,700. The Quebec tax is $41.20 and the federal tax credit $25.35, so that the net increase in his tax is only $15.85.

In addition to the personal income tax, the federal government collects unemployment insurance contributions from employees with incomes less than $4,800 and the Old Age Security contribution of 2 per cent of taxable income to a maximum of $60.

This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in next week's issue.

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34R-1

Who's Who in Business

Great Opportunities

By John Irwin

LIKE MOST EXECUTIVES of Canada's chartered banks, Byron Samuel Vanstone, 70-year-old president of the Bank of Toronto and chairman-designate of the new Toronto-Dominion Bank, has given most of his life to banking. Born at Tyrone, Ont., and educated at nearby Bowmanville, he started work with the old Ontario Bank at Bowmanville in June, 1900, "at the magnificent salary of $100 a year—possibly overpaid at that—peddling drafts from store to store". Shortly before the Bank of Montreal took over the Ontario Bank in 1906, he resigned to join the Bank of Toronto "as they were very aggressive in opening branches at that time".

BYRON S. VANSTONE

Mr. Vanstone's steady promotion over the years from assistant inspector through supervisor, chief supervisor, assistant general manager, general manager, director, vice - president to president (January, 1951) shows the increasing part he played in the growth of the bank. In 1906 the bank's assets were $33,785,209; today they are $582,128,642. Nearly 50 years ago, the bank had only 48 branches, employing 412 men and one lone female. Today, there are 256 branches from coast to coast with a payroll of 1,377 men and 1,399 women.

A tall (half an inch short of six feet), burly (215 lb., "I was a football player in my youth") man with a frank and engaging manner, he dresses neatly, preferring dark suits and ties. He conducts the bank's multifarious affairs from a highly-polished walnut desk in a large second-floor office of the bank's head office at the corner of King and Bay Streets, in downtown Toronto. Three robust paintings of rural scenes ("pretty much like home") by the Canadian artist, Frank Panabaker, hang on the walls.

"Banking," Mr. Vanstone says, "is certainly very different now than when I entered the profession. At that time, commodity prices depended largely on supply and demand. Nowadays, trade and commerce are affected by so many factors—tariffs, quotas, controls, government purchases, stock-piling, taxation, etc.—that at times it is very difficult to forecast for any period, and in banking, this is necessary."

Not only did he find promotion in the bank; he also found romance. In 1922, he married a colleague, the former Myrtle Irene Corner, of Hamilton. They have two married daughters. With his wife, he lives in a comfortable house in Forest Hill Village (part of Metropolitan Toronto) where he loves "pottering about in the garden".

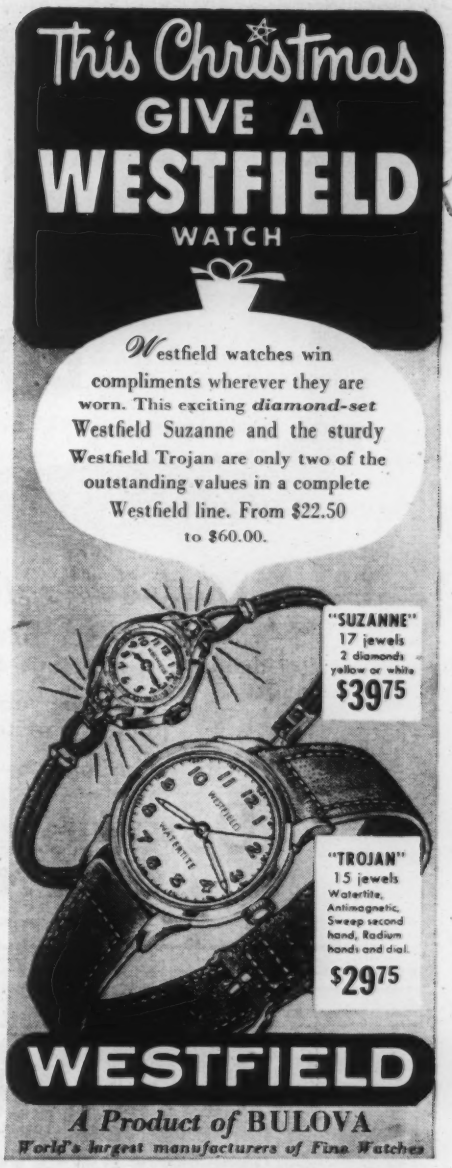
A devout churchman, he is a regular worshipper at Timothy Eaton Memorial United Church, of which he is a trustee.

He enjoys an occasional game of golf "for exercise and companionship" and, in the season, takes part in curling matches.

He is an active member of several clubs, including the National, York, Granite, Toronto Golf and Toronto Hunt. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. At home he admits to finding relaxation with a mystery novel, but only when not preoccupied with financial periodicals and business reports.

"I have enjoyed banking as a career," Mr. Vanstone says, "and feel quite strongly that the opportunities for those starting now were never so great, having in mind the future growth of Canada, in which banks will play an even greater part than they have done in the past, and the greater diversification of services requiring specialists. All this will make for more senior positions.

"While a banker has problems, both his own and his customers, there is also considerable satisfaction in feeling you have a part, though it may be small, not only in the progress of your institution, but also in the development of our country."



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Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

O'Brien Gold Mines

OU NO WOULD YOU *kindly give me your opinion of O'Brien Gold Mines?—J. R. C., St. Lambert, PQ.*

Like all the other members of the severely depressed gold mining industry, O'Brien, as a marginal mine, is having difficulty in maintaining a profitable production level.

The mine has reported that the grade of ore is declining and that ore reserves have diminished from the high of 130,000 tons in 1951 to 63,000 tons in 1953.

The market has been discounting the dwindling assets of this mine and with a change in the world gold situation unforeseeable in either the near or distant future, it seems unlikely that conditions in the mine or the stock will improve.

Page-Hersey

I BOUGHT *Page-Hersey at 65 expecting to make a capital gain. Could you explain why this stock has made such a poor showing? What are the prospects for this company and what is your estimate of the market action of the stock?—F. P. C., Toronto.*

The accompanying chart that covers the market movements of this stock, from the high of 74¾ made in February to the 62 reached this November, provides a graphic illustration of how events have affected the sentiment of investors towards this company.

The appearance of the annual report in April, which showed that the net profit of $3,241,614 for 1953 was 20.7 per cent lower than the $4,089,091 earned in 1952, has set in motion a sharp decline that carried the price to 60. It took from April until July for the price to regain 9 points and, by August 6, points of this gain had been erased.

As the chart shows, the action of the next two months was compressed into a very narrow range, with each recovery to 65 being halted by the pressure of offerings. This drawn-out pattern indicates that determined distribution is under way and forecasts lower prices.

The outlook for the company, at the present time, does not seem too bright. The long delay in getting the Trans-Canada gas line under way has deferred the prospects of earnings for Page-Hersey, and the recent decision by the United States Supreme Court, which gave the Federal Power Commission further powers over the production and transporta-

tion of natural gas in that country, has caused suspension of several pipeline projects there.

With producers refusing to enter new contracts to supply pipelines, these projects have been cancelled for an indefinite time and pipe producers have been so short of orders that some plants, like the A. O. Smith-Sheffield plant, have been forced to shut down.

The market for pipe in this country will become more competitive than ever, and it appears that earnings for Page-Hersey may show a further decline when the next annual report appears.

Without quarterly reports, which far too many Canadian companies fail to

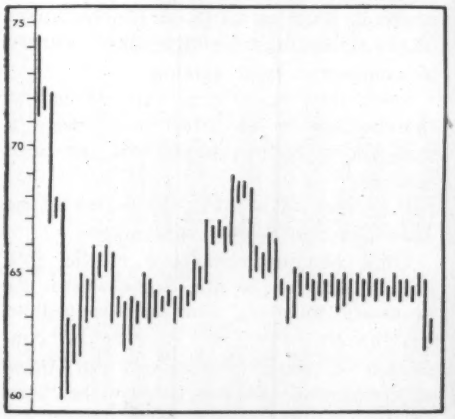

Chart by N. A. de Munnik

provide, it is impossible to estimate the trend of earnings and whether the present rate of $3.00 per year can be considered stable.

Thus, we are limited to the story that the stock is spelling out on the chart as a means of appraisal of possible market action. With the chart showing distribution in command of the market, it appears that the April low of 60 will come under test and a spill through that point could forecast a retreat to 51. Recoveries seem likely to be limited to the ceiling provided by 65 and should the stock reach that price again, it is suggested that you dispose of your holding.

Bellechasse Mining

I WOULD *be obliged to have your opinion on Bellechasse Mining, which I bought at 90 cents and which is now quoted at that price. Should I hold or sell at the present rate? — J. C. L., Hampstead, Montreal.*

This company holds a base metal property in the Bathurst area, an iron prospect in the Mount Wright area, a uranium prospect in the Blind River area and options on 24 claims in the Manitouwadge area. On most of these properties a drilling program has been in progress and the results appear to be favorable. The recent interest in the stock has stemmed from the developments on the American Metals property in New Bruns-

Wheat in Canada

The vital position of wheat in the Canadian economy makes it of importance to every Canadian investor. The current situation with regard to this commodity is briefly reviewed in the November issue of our "Review & Securities List".

The "Review & Securities List" contains a diversified selection of bond and share investment suggestions with a broad range of yields as high as 6%. To receive your copy, just telephone or write our nearest office.

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wick, which have stimulated interest in this group after a long siege of negative news and negative market results.

As always, the fortunes of a mining company depend upon the ability of the underwriters to provide enough money to bring the company to the production stage. The promotion stage is, of course, the time when the maximum market movements are seen, for hope, along with the efforts of the underwriters to "push the stock", is the key factor in generating such advances.

In all promotion stocks, profits, if available, should be taken "on the run". Unless these are speedily noticeable, the best trading tactics would call for the closing-out of your position.

Little Long Lac

I AM HOLDING *a number of shares of Little Long Lac which I bought at 90 cents early in the year. Now it appears that it does not want to advance very much over the 65-cent mark. Should I continue to hold this stock and what are the prospects?—J. M. M., Toronto.*

The main interest in this company now lies in the properties it holds in the Manitouwadge area which comprise some 66 claims near the Geco property there. These claims are held by a subsidiary, Laco Mines. A further property is held to the south of the Geco and Consolidated Howey holdings in this area through another company, Lexindin Gold Mines. Little Long Lac took over control of the management of this company last February.

In addition to this, Little Long Lac has a strong investment portfolio, the major portion of which is in Perron Gold Mines and Bevcourt Gold Mines.

It is impossible to evaluate the Manitouwadge properties until a sequence of drill hole reports is available. If these indicate that a commercial ore body can be developed, then financing news may be expected. If this appears, then of course the underwriters will, with the stimulation of favorable news, generate an advance to distribute stock. So far this has not been forthcoming and the situation appears to be a "wait and see" proposition. From the market pattern, it appears the best of tactics is to hold your position with a "stop loss" just under the 60-cent mark.

Quemont Mining

WOULD YOU *comment on Quemont Mining? Would you consider this stock a buy at the present time?—M. R., Toronto.*

The Quemont property, adjoining Noranda, has been in production since 1949, with operations presently averaging 2,256 tons per day of gold-silver-copper-zinc and pyrite ore.

Since the peak of base metal prices was reached in 1951, when earnings were $2.49 per share, earnings have dropped considerably. The figures for 1953 and the first part of this year were further reduced by the strike which interrupted operations from October to February. As a result of this, an accurate comparison of earnings cannot be made. The continuing high price of copper, due to the artificial shortage of the metal brought about by a wide series of strikes and stockpiling, has offset considerably the decline in earnings from zinc production, and it appears that the indicated dividend rate of $1.50 for this year will be maintained. While base metal prices have been bolstered by government purchases in the United States, it seems quite possible that after the election the rate of stockpile buying could be eased considerably; the U.S. Government holds more than a million tons of lead and zinc and large quantities of other metals in its strategic reserves.

Any easing in the price of these metals would be reflected in the market price of Quemont as well as of the other base metal companies. Judging by our chart, the recovery from the March low of 13⅞ to 21½ topped in September, and since that time the price has moved in a narrow range. It now appears that a retreat to around 15 is quite possible and at that point, with a yield of 10 per cent, the stock would be a buy.

Giant Yellowknife

I HAVE BEEN *thinking of buying Giant Yellowknife. I am looking for safety as well as maximum returns. What are the possibilities of this stock appreciating in value over the next few years?—J. G., Toronto.*

Giant Yellowknife is one of the few gold mines able to produce at a profit and pay dividends when the gold mining industry in general has been drastically affected by rising costs and the loss of the exchange premium. The mine has been in production since 1948, and since 1952 has been operating at a daily average of 730 tons. Both production and net profits have shown improvement over the past two years. In 1953, production of $6,071,412 provided a net profit of $1,052,216 and in 1954 these figures were increased to $6,104,818 and $1,508,075.

Ore reserves, last reported at 1,638,500 tons with an average grade of 0.77 ounces per ton, are being expanded by exploration work and it appears that under present conditions earnings and dividends will be maintained.

With little market interest in the stock being displayed, it is currently trading at $8.10, a figure slightly above the year's low of $7.70. From the market pattern it would appear to be a reasonable buy for income on a scale-down, with strong buying likely to appear around the $7.00 mark. From the longer term view, the one major factor that might appear to stimulate interest in the stock would be for the Canadian dollar to decline to a discount position in relation to the U.S. dollar as a result of our worsening trade balances.

Akaitcho Yellowknife

I PURCHASED *shares of Akaitcho at $1.00 a few months ago and ever since they have been going down. Should I take my loss now or has Akaitcho the assets and possibilities to come back and pay dividends in the near future?—B. R. P., Liberty, Sask.*

Akaitcho, at last report, was still in the dormant class awaiting an improvement in conditions of the gold mining industry to commence shaft sinking.

Some time ago rights were offered to shareholders in an effort to finance a mill, but so far the funds have not been available.

Frobisher holds 1,235,320 shares of the 3,265,762 shares outstanding.

Until conditions improve in the gold mining industry to the point where the necessary financing can be arranged to develop this property, it must be considered a static proposition and those expecting dividends are liable to be "long in the tooth" before their hopes are realized, if the conditions, presently foreseeable, continue to prevail.

As a speculation, the infrequent appearances the stock makes upon the Toronto Stock Exchange give an indication of the lack of interest in it. The best tactics would appear to be to realize what you can from your holding and attempt to recover your losses in another speculative venture that shows promise of activity on the board.

In Brief

WOULD YOU *recommend the purchase of Petrol Oil & Gas at .40?—R. H. G., Toronto.*

No.

CAN YOU *give me any information on Marcus Gold Mines? — W. E. G., St. Catharines, Ont.*

At last report, the property was optioned to Cochenour-Willans. If the option is exercised, Marcus is to receive a one-third interest in the new company to be formed.

HAVE YOU *any information on Camsell River Silver Mines? Are they still in existence?—M. B., Toronto.*

Just call it "Cantsell".

I AM HOLDING *shares in Kiema Gold Mines. What is the future of this company?—J. S., Toronto.*

None visible.

What's news at Inco*?

Delivering concrete by blow-pipe

YOU have seen concrete pouring down a trough from a mixer. Can you imagine this heavy, wet mixture being carried by a blast of air through a 6-inch steel pipe—blown up more than 200 feet, blown around corners, along the level or straight down for 1600 feet.

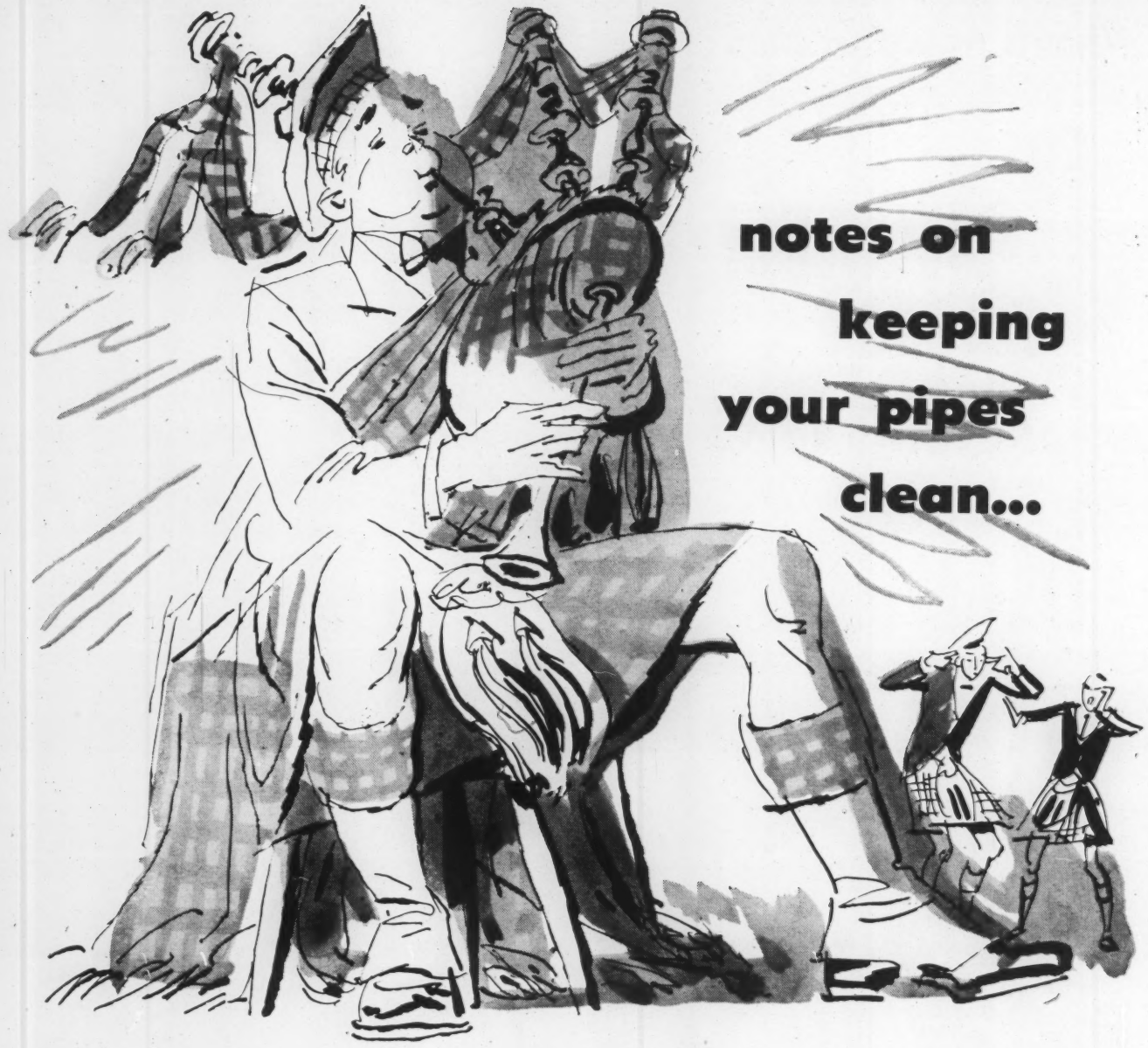
When Inco engineers decided that there would be advantages in using concrete instead of wood as supports in many parts of the Creighton mine they had to find a way to transport the wet concrete from the mixer to the working locations.

A continuous blast of air from the mine's high pressure system is used to carry hundreds of tons of concrete through the intricate mine workings. With new methods such as this, Inco is continually improving the efficiency of its mining operations.

INCO NICKEL TRADE MARK

"The Romance of Nickel", a 72-page book, fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

*** THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED · 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO**



notes on keeping your pipes clean...

Slime disposal in Mining operations can be a headache which is easily cured by polyphosphates.

Now, of course, we don't mean that you take a small dose of polyphosphate in water . . . but you'll find that headache disappears if you do add a small and inexpensive percentage of a polyphosphate to your slurry. The reason is simple and concerns the deflocculation and peptizing properties of the polyphosphates that keep slime in suspension and allow for the uninterrupted flow of slurry in pumping operations.

Erco engineers will be pleased to consult with you on the job and recommend the correct polyphosphate for your requirements!

ELECTRIC REDUCTION
SALES COMPANY LIMITED

ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. · ERCO CHEMICALS · MADE IN CANADA

137 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO • 2075 MANSFIELD ST., MONTREAL

Advertising

Engage the Enemy!

By John Carlton

ADVERTISING that puts competition in its place, stripping it of pretentious claims, is something that some advertisers have developed to a fine art. Back in the days when makes of automobiles could be numbered by the dozens, the Durant was a leader. Will Durant, the designer of the car, looked over the extravagant claims being made by many of his competitors, and finally came up with a slogan that took the shine out of all the others. For the Durant, he coined the phrase: "Just a real good car!" It went over in a big way and effectively countered the flamboyant catch-phrases with which other makes of cars were tagged.

Fanciful claims can be shown up with a touch of ridicule, as witness the "Claims Galore" advertising in large space in newspapers by Trinidad Leaseholds (Canada) Ltd. On a black background, in reverse line drawings and cartoons, Regent gasoline goes all out to poke fun at competing products. The ostensible purpose of the advertising is to announce Regent's "platinum process" of super-refining. Scorn is poured on "additives" claimed for other makes. The burlesque section of the ads occupies half of the large space and they are read and chuckled over by motorists. If the campaign has not given the competition a red face, it must at least have brought a pinkish glow.

Tea Versus Coffee

The "Switch to Tea" campaign is another case in point. Here, the enemy is coffee, but the name is never, never named. The consumer is informed "You get over three times the number of cups for your money" compared with "any other comparable beverage served at home". The price of coffee is indirectly referred to in the words, "Serve tea in place of more expensive beverages. It saves you money . . ." Also, "it makes you feel better" and a cup contains only four calories. A footnote adds, "This announcement made in the public interest". A strenuous and aggressive promotion by the coffee interests is almost ready for launching in Canada and the United States. These experienced merchandisers may be relied upon to come back with the riposte dignified and, if at all possible, damning.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF CANADA)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the directors of the Company have declared a dividend of one-twentieth (1/20th) of an Ordinary Share and three cents (3c.) (Canadian) on each Ordinary Share outstanding on November 12, 1954, PAYABLE on January 5, 1955, to the holders of Ordinary Shares of record at the close of business on November 12, 1954 and to holders of share warrants to bearer representing Ordinary Shares against surrender of Coupon No. 99.

Provision will be made for the issue of bearer fractional certificates representing fractional interests and for the exchange of bearer fractional certificates aggregating whole shares for share certificates or share warrants to bearer for whole shares. Until so exchanged, the holders of fractional certificates will not be entitled to exercise any of the rights of shareholders or of holders of share warrants to bearer of the Company in respect of the fractional interests so represented and no dividends will be paid in respect thereof. Shares represented by any share certificates or share warrants to bearer issued in exchange as aforesaid will rank only for dividends payable after the date of the issue of such share certificates or share warrants to bearer.

Share certificates or share warrants to bearer issued against surrender of Coupon No. 99 will rank only for dividends payable after the date of issue of such share certificates or share warrants to bearer.

Where necessary, fractional certificates may be split into smaller denominations and whole shares may be split into fractions, but no splits of whole shares will be allowed after March 15, 1955. Applications for splits must be made to the Company's Transfer Agents, National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada or National City Bank of New York, New York, U.S.A., but applications may be sent through the Company's agent in England, Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, 148 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Fractions resulting from this Stock Dividend may be combined with outstanding fractions of previous Stock Dividends except fractions in respect of the Stock Dividend of March 1, 1930, unless the right to accrued dividends applicable to the latter fractions when converted into whole shares is waived.

Payment of this dividend to non-residents of Canada will, where applicable, be subject to deduction of Canadian Non-resident Income Tax at the rate of 15%. We are advised that for the purpose of computing this tax, the amount of the dividend will be regarded as eight cents (8c.) for each Ordinary Share held.

We are also advised that for the purpose of computing the Canadian income tax payable on this dividend by Canadian resident holders of Ordinary Shares, the amount of this dividend will be regarded as eight cents (8c.) for each Ordinary Share held.

Coupons may be lodged for payment on and after January 5, 1955 at any one of the following offices:

In BELGIUM, at Brussels:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank (Belgium) Societe Anonyme
Banque de Bruxelles, S.A.
Banque Lambert, S.C.S.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, S.A.
Banque de la Societe Generale de Belgique, S.A.
Kredietbank S.A.
Nagelmackers Fils et Cie.

In FRANCE, at Paris:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

In the NETHERLANDS, at Amsterdam:—
Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.

In SWITZERLAND, at Geneva:—
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Limited.

In the UNITED KINGDOM, at London:—
The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

In CANADA, at the Head Office of the Company:—
25 King Street West, Toronto.

For the convenience of holders of share warrants to bearer of the Company, arrangements will be made for the payment of that portion of the dividend payable in money in Canadian currency at any of the offices specified above, against surrender of Coupon No. 99 accompanied by completed listing forms, and for such office to obtain the share certificates or share warrants to bearer for whole shares, or bearer fractional certificates for fractional interests, for that portion of the dividend payable in shares, from Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank (Belgium) Societe Anonyme at Brussels, Belgium or from National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Canada; all subject to compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Listing forms and full information as to the procedure to be followed can be obtained in Brussels at Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank (Belgium) Societe Anonyme, or in Paris, Amsterdam, or Geneva at the specified banks, or in the United Kingdom from the Company's agent, Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, 148 Leadenhall Street, London E.C.3, or from the Company in Toronto, Canada.

DATED at Toronto, Canada, the 2nd day of November, 1954.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

R. T. DONALD, Secretary.

The transfer agents of the Company are National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada; and the National City Bank of New York, New York, U.S.A., who should be notified promptly of any change of address.

THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, HENRY BORDEN, C.M.G., Q.C., HAS RELEASED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

"The Directors have declared a dividend of one-twentieth (1/20th) of an Ordinary Share and three cents (3c.) (Canadian) on each Ordinary Share outstanding on November 12, 1954 payable on January 5, 1955 to the holders of Ordinary Shares of record at the close of business on November 12, 1954 and to holders of share warrants to bearer representing Ordinary Shares against surrender of Coupon No. 99.

This dividend was declared and will be paid under the authority conferred on the directors by By-law No. 12 of the Company which was sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Special General Meeting held on January 6, 1954.

At the last Annual Meeting I stated that the decisions which had been reached as a result of intricate and complicated negotiations with the Brazilian authorities late in 1953 on financial and exchange problems had been implemented and that exchange had been made available to us by the Bank of Brazil to cover our 1954 foreign currency requirements for necessary imports into Brazil for both operating and capital needs and that, in addition, we had been given foreign exchange contracts in dollars to cover our 1954 dollar requirements, including our dollar requirements for the dividend which would ordinarily have been payable next December.

At that time I expressed the hope that, barring any untoward event which could not then be foreseen, we could consider ourselves for at least 1954 on the dividend basis which had been in force for several years until it was interrupted a year ago.

Unfortunately Brazil's export trade, which contributed so much to the substantial and fundamental improvement in Brazil's overall exchange picture during the first five months of this year, has declined seriously in both volume and value during the past several months and this trend has not yet been reversed.

As a result, the Brazilian authorities while adhering scrupulously to their financial and exchange commitments to us, have had to introduce further changes in Brazil's exchange procedures which adversely affect and presumably, for some time, will continue so to affect our overall financial position.

On August 16 the Bureau of Currency and Credit increased the cruzeiro bonuses payable to exporters for their dollars and thereby automatically increased the cost of dollars to the Bank of Brazil from Cr$25,82 to approximately Cr$33,82 per U.S.$1.

On September 16 public utilities ceased to be able to obtain dollars for the purchase of materials and equipment at cost to the Bank of Brazil, (as had been the situation for the ten preceding months) and can now only obtain these dollars at the minimum premium in force for each of the five categories into which all Brazilian imports are classified. On the same date, these minimum premiums were increased and now range from Cr$15,00 in category 1 to Cr$75,00 in category 5. The cost of dollars to the Company for materials and equipment is now determined by adding the appropriate premium to the fixed rate of Cr$18,82, depending upon the category into which the specific materials and equipment fall.

The result of these changes is once again to increase the cost of dollars to the Company; for remittances, from Cr$25,82 to a minimum of Cr$33,82 per U.S.$1 and, for the purchase of materials and equipment, from Cr$25,82 to a minimum average at the present time of approximately Cr$39,60 per U.S.$1.

It is perhaps not necessary for me to emphasize that, the Company's income being wholly in cruzeiros and its annual dollar requirements amounting to many millions of dollars, the effect of these changes (representing over the past twelve months a virtual doubling of the cost of dollars) on our financial position is severe. Steps have, of course, already been taken to secure appropriate rate increases.

In the face of this greatly enhanced cost of the dollar insofar as the needs of the Company are involved, the directors have decided that it is in the interests of all concerned again to forego the more customary cash dividend and to provide for the payment of a dividend in stock with a small amount of cash.

We are advised that under the provisions of The Income Tax Act of Canada this dividend (stock plus cash) for Canadian Income Tax purposes should be regarded as equivalent to a cash dividend of eight cents (8c.) (Canadian) per share. In other words, the one-twentieth (1/20th) of a share stock dividend should be treated for Canadian income tax purposes as the equivalent of five cents (5c.) (Canadian) cash."

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THE LATE KING GEORGE VI

Gonzalez

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Gin Distillers to the late King George VI
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BOOTH'S
HOUSE
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LORDS
Finest
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Definitely Superior!

BOOTH'S DISTILLERIES LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND

52-2

Insurance

For Equipment Dealers

By William Sclater

A POLICY of insurance that is of particular interest to implement dealers, because of its wide application and coverage, is the new All-Risks form, which provides coverage of dealer stocks of agricultural implements and contractor's equipment, and includes damage to the property of others which may be held for repair by the dealer.

What the policy actually provides is insurance against all risks of direct physical loss or damage to the insured property from any external cause, excluding certain named perils and property.

Specifically, the type of property protected by the policy consists of mobile agricultural and construction equipment, being principally binders, reapers, harvesters, plows, harrows, tedders, bulldozers, road scrapers, tractors, pneumatic tools, compressors and accessories, attached or otherwise, the property of the Assured, and the property of others in the custody or control of the Assured, for sale, demonstration, display, storage, service, repairs or for the purpose of performing work thereon.

The coverage is applicable at any location or locations owned or leased by the Assured within continental Canada and in transit within continental Canada and the U.S., excluding shipments via the Panama Canal. It will also pay for damage (except by fire) to that part of the building occupied by the Assured directly resulting from theft or any attempt thereat, provided the Assured is the owner of such premises, or is liable for such damage. Glass is not covered for any ornamentation or lettering which may be on it.

Automobiles, motor trucks, motorcycles, aircraft or watercraft are excluded property under the policy. So is property while in the course of manufacture and property sold by or under encumbrance to the Assured, or property leased or rented by the Assured to others after it leaves the custody of the Assured. This latter exclusion does not apply to property in the custody of a carrier for hire for the purpose of delivery at the risk of the Assured.

The exclusions are the usual Inland Marine clauses such as wear and tear; breakdown; loss or shortage disclosed on taking inventory; loss, damage or expense caused by or resulting from flood (meaning rising waters) except while in transit; delay, loss of market, indirect or consequential loss; corrosion, rust, dampness of atmosphere, freezing or extremes of temperature, loss or damage; war and the neglect or dishonesty on the part of the Assured or his employees or agents. (This last category excludes those who have been hired as carriers.)

The policy may be written on a monthly reporting basis or on a flat annual premium basis with an 80 per cent co-insurance clause. An allowed convenience is that other incidental stock that may be on the premises may be included by endorsement provided it does not exceed 15 per cent of the value of the Assured's stock. Credit by return of premium is allowed for existing specific fire and lightning insurance in the name of the Assured on property covered by this policy.

It should be noted that the flood insurance exclusion may be deleted at such charges as may be deemed warranted by the underwriters.

The premium rate for this policy is dependent upon the amount of coverage, but is based broadly on fire co-insurance contents rates at the various locations, plus reasonable additional charges for loss or damage by perils other than fire. The minimum annual premium is $100 and the big advantage of this policy is that it provides an equipment dealer with all-risks protection, at all his locations, under all normal conditions of operation and does all this under one instrument of insurance.

•

Investor's Soliloquy

To buy or not to buy, that is the question.
Whether 'tis wiser for the stock to offer
A price that seems like an outrageous fortune
Or wait, unwisely, till the figure doubles
And chance of profit ends then. To buy; so cheap;
No more; for being too late, we end
The opportunity of a rise in stocks
We would be heir to. Is consummation
Not devoutly to be wished. Ay, there's the rub!
For that right choice of what to buy, and when, to which we come
Must give us pause.

STANLEY POLLARD.

Current Account

Industry and Tariffs in Sweden

By Robson Black

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN: Tariff protection, as a political or business issue, hardly stirs a ripple in this highly-industrialized land. Ninety per cent of Sweden's imports from Britain and from the non-Soviet areas of Europe are free and a statement by the Minister of Commerce recently says plainly that "the traditional low-tariff policy will not be abandoned". Today, the few imports carrying any duty at all average about 9 per cent of the cost-insurance-freight value. Only in Denmark is this record surpassed.

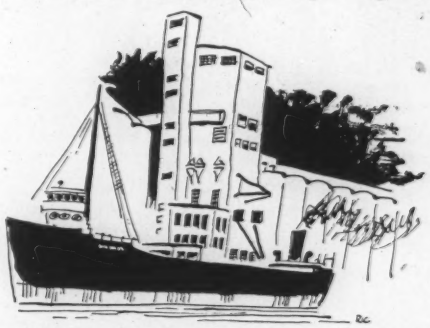
A Canadian observer in Sweden is bound to ask himself why, in a period of the last 14 years, the Swedish industrial output has advanced by 60 per cent without causing at least a few protests against the virtually free entry of foreign goods. A revision of customs tariffs is now under way, but it promises nothing more than a technical modernization of the system.

The Swedish attitude on low tariffs is founded, in part, on knowledge that the nation is far from self-contained. Coal, oil, cotton, chemicals, tropical fruits, wines, and much else must be imported, and many of these items are essential to Swedish industry and to the homes of the people. While it may not represent the deliberate policy of the government, popular opinion looks upon tariff protection as a poor substitute for the prods of competition and vigilance in management. Nor is it at all difficult to meet Swedish manufacturers in agreement with this view. They place a high value on the home market, but choose to fight off foreign trespass by vigorous technological research and readiness to make changes to uphold quality and provide generous service.

In numerous instances, research efforts are coordinated to those of large United States and European enterprises. A tire manufacturer, for example, rotates members of his scientific staff with a famous company at Akron, Ohio, and a ball-bearing concern draws together in annual conferences a world-wide group of experts acquainted with the technical problems of all branches of industry, whether in Ontario or the Argentine.

All this fact-finding and the prompt application of improved techniques has its counterpart in Canada. Nevertheless, a Canadian observer of the Swedish scene cannot fail to be impressed by the unending processions of top-rank managing directors and engineers setting forth on personal studies of foreign markets and technical changes. Incidentally, the Swede of senior business or professional standing uses fluent English (with a Cambridge accent) and, like as not, can acquit himself creditably in German and French and, quite often, Spanish and Italian. The point is that the Swedish industrialist moves freely about the world of trade, scrutinizing his competitor with the same grim humor as a runner in a hundred-yard dash.

In such a highly-unionized country as Sweden, with 98 per cent of all workers in the membership of labor organizations as compared with 35 per cent in North America, it might appear politically possible to launch a "Tariff League" against



low-wage European nations. As a battle-cry, it could be rightfully claimed that Swedish industries pay their labor 23 per cent more than is the case in Switzerland, and more than 50 per cent above the rates of Holland and Germany. But neither in the Federation of Labor nor the Federation of Employers does the question of tariff protection cause much commotion. Nor does it get so much as a mention in anybody's electoral platform.

WITH the nation's tariff walls hardly above the ground-level, Swedish manufacturers have been forced to defend their domestic markets by superior service, reasonable prices, and a progressive betterment of products. Cartels are not prohibited by law, but their existence must be openly publicized. To discourage monopolies and price-fixing, a unique and powerful instrument is at hand in the national "Co-operative Society", now controlling 50 factories and 8,500 retail outlets. It regards itself as the antidote to unethical, antisocial business practices and in its long and successful record has acquired a great public following and no small measure of respect.

Decentralization of industrial establishments has scattered factories and mill towns all over the Swedish map, but it has also raised the thorny problem of adequate housing. Frequently, a new company selects a location in the open countryside and must erect blocks of attractive apartments before it engages its staff of workers. Unfortunately for the company, subsidized housing has become commonplace throughout Sweden, so that the worker expects accommodation at a rental materially below what construction costs justify. This imposes on the employer, the municipality, and the national government a load of subventions which eventually must be collected from the output of industry. At the same time, it has created for the Swedish worker and his family a surprisingly high standard of housing, with hardwood floors, central heating, model kitchens and, as a rule, plenty of outdoor space for gardens and playgrounds.

In the case of Swedish forest industries, the retention of workers in the timbered areas, where they are needed, makes extremely heavy demands on company management. Hundreds of small farms in times past were taken over by pulp and paper corporations in order to acquire the well-groomed woodlands to which the owner held title. But to retain the owner, or his tenant successor, as a woodsworker, the farm and its buildings are often rented for as little as $15 a month. Obviously, the weight of all such bonuses falls heavily upon the wood-using industries which, in a land where labor is continuously in short supply, must pay the piper and make the best of it.

Of course, the Swedish employer does get a few compensations for the "social benefits" he confers. Corporation and income taxes approximate the Canadian level, but he may temporarily abate the company tax burden by purchasing new machinery and deducting the cost from taxes at 20 per cent a year for five years. Also he is allowed to write down his inventory nearly to the vanishing point of value. All such concessions have a positive purpose: to maintain Swedish industry in a competitive position and, of course, to hold employment to top pitch.

Both Canada and Sweden have witnessed in almost the same space of time the transforming of an agricultural economy to an industrial workshop, with all the consequences of brimming employment and a rise in living standards. Today, the farms of Sweden that once held 70 per cent of the population now are credited with less than a third, for the sons and daughters of the old "peasantry" prefer the merry-go-round of factory towns. Despite that, the application of new scientific techniques to soil management and the spread of mechanization have more than caught up on the labor deficiency. Last year, the people of Sweden, who once looked to Canada for their daily bread, were themselves unloading a wheat surplus on foreign markets.

EATON'S

NEW STAR
of the
DRESS CIRCLE

The THEATRE COAT

atop your evening dress

It's the centre of attention among glittering night fashions at Eaton's—the dramatic attraction on the social side of the footlights . . . It's fashion's newest formula for smart topping to your evening dress. Just one from a rich collection of Theatre Coats in a wide price range at Eaton's.

EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION . . . STORES AND ORDER OFFICES COAST TO COAST

FOR THE NEW *longer hair-do: a chignon-bonnet designed by Lilly Daché, in black felt, with the facing and chignon in satin.*

women

THE SPHINX LOOK *in black satin, with gathered pleats and a flat velvet bow at the back. A Dior model, exclusive with Holt Renfrew in Canada.*

Conversation Pieces:

THE STATE COACH in which Governor General Vincent Massey appears on ceremonial occasions has an odd international history.

It is a wonderful filigree affair, built over half a century ago from hand-wrought iron and hand-carved wood. The original owner was the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor General of Australia. The coach figured in state ceremonies in Australia, and when the Earl fell out with the Australian Government (question of salary) he withdrew to England, taking along with him his state coach and Alfred Seaby, his state coachman.

Earl Grey then bought the coach ($4,000, unreconditioned) and brought it to Canada, along with Head Coachman Seaby. It served on state occasions for many years, then was honorably retired. Later it was rediscovered by Governor General Massey, who has a special affection for splendid anachronisms. Actually the state coach is still as sound as a new Cadillac and promises to keep on rolling forever. Mr. Seaby still goes back to the vice-regal coach-house to give the coach an occasional rubdown.

SOME TIME AGO an acquaintance of ours, the owner of a fully equipped modern home, fell heir to a second set of household equipment when the family home was broken up. She was still sorting out duplicates when the telephone rang and a cheery voice told her that, if she could give the recipe for Yorkshire Pudding, she would receive as prize a brand-new vacuum cleaner. The lady, who knows the recipe for Yorkshire Pudding like the back of her hand, said crossly that she already had two vacuum cleaners. She continued to decline a radio, a mantel television set, a mixmaster and a laundrette. "If it's of any interest, I have two pianos," she added, and hung up the receiver on a punctured silence.

We were reminded of this incident recently during the presentation of a door prize at a benefit dance. The award was an Alaska sable stole and the winner turned up for the presentation wearing an Alaska sable stole of her own. It seems to be a rather cheerless season for that cheerful giver, the Master of Ceremonies.

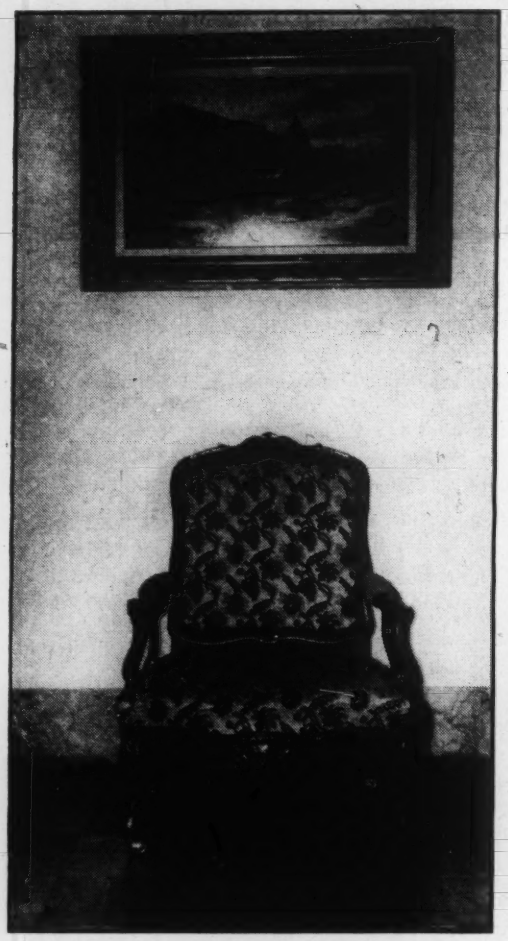
"DON'T EXPOSE your child to coloring books," warns Victor Lowenfeld in his new book *Your Child and His Art*. It may amuse him to color Goldilock's hair butter yellow or paint roses on the cheeks of Marilyn Monroe, but it won't help him on his way creatively.

If you are unwise enough to supply your child with a coloring book, don't criticize him if he "goes outside the line", or if the results aren't representational. If he colors Goldilock's hair purple and goes outside the line of Marilyn Monroe, this may simply be the artist's "response to personal vision".

On the other hand, if he insists on staying inside the line, while coloring his roses red and his violets blue, he may make a good handyman when he grows up, but he will never be an artist. As far as we can make out, the author of *Your Child and His Art* is not interested in this type of child.

Early Canadian Furniture

Quebec Gallery, Royal Ontario Museum



A BIRCH *armchair in a French-Canadian Louis XV design, 18th century, the gift of the Laidlaw Lumber Company, and one of the Quebec farmhouse series of famous paintings by Cornelius Krieghoff (1815-72), on loan from Miss Helen Norton, Ayer's Cliff, Quebec.*

THIS *bracket clock (about 18 inches high) is the earliest Montreal-made clock known to exist. It is signed by François Dumoulin, who made it about the end of the 18th century.*

Photos: Ashley & Crippen

A TYPICAL *French-Canadian dining-room set of the early 18th century, with a pair of carved wooden candlesticks. The chairs are made of birch and curly maple. This is the only group of Quebec Louis XIII designs that has been gathered together in modern times.*

A ROOM ASSEMBLED *in the Quebec Gallery: the panelled walls (pine and basswood) are from a house built at St. Jean Port Joli in the 19th century. The pine grandfather clock, with applewood works, was made in Montreal by one of the Twiss brothers, the most famous makers of grandfather clocks around* 1800-1830. *The clocks sold for $25, considered an exorbitant price in those days. This clock is a gift to the Museum from A. J. Matheson, Toronto. The walnut armchair is a French-Canadian Louis XV design of the late 18th century. The elm side-chair is of the same style and period.*

IN THE COLLECTION of furniture in the Quebec Gallery of the Royal Ontario Museum spans a period of some 300 years. The history of fine furniture in Canada dates from around 1676 when Bishop Laval brought from France some 20 designers, woodcarvers and craftsmen, and established a school.

"The craftsmen brought with them the tradition both of the sober Louis XIII style for more usual furniture, and the elaborate and costly Louis XIV style for church decoration and special uses. . . Church woodwork was a necessity for the large number of new churches being built, and furniture was an incidental product of the craft," writes F. St. George Spendlove, Curator of the Canadiana Collections of the Museum.

The first half of the 18th century saw the flowering of the greatest period of French-Canadian elegance. Canadian designers borrowed the best from France and discarded the extravagances, such as the extreme rococo style.

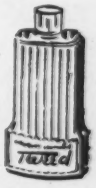
When Canada passed into English hands, New France was cut off from the continental influence and designers tended to repeat the styles they knew best. Later, with the advent of the United Empire Loyalists, they fused English furniture designs with the native products, to achieve a rather pleasant union.

"Although the more elegant pieces for manoir and chateau have not been made for more than a century, simple cottage furniture is still being made in French Canada," says Mr. Spendlove.

Tweed . . . the one fragrance above all others . . . to wear anytime, anywhere.

Tweed Perfume from 2.25 to 74.50
Tweed Cream Sachet Perfume 2.00
3 oz. Bouquet Tweed 1.50

Lenthéric
NEW YORK PARIS LONDON



Stole by Glentex

Letters

Christian Ministry

I WANT to make as strong a protest as I can possibly wring out of this typewriter against the reprehensible libel in your FRONT PAGE of your Nov. 6 issue against the Christian ministers of this day. Line by line and word by word it is untrue and unwarranted. . . This unjustified diatribe, an insult to the whole Christian Church and its ministry, will be resented by thousands of your readers. . .

Toronto J. M. DENYES

. . . IT IS SO EASY to attack the churches, and especially the clergy. The Church has faced criticism like that for many centuries, and she has been tough enough to stand the fire. The Man Who died on the Cross had similar attacks made on Him, and His enemies are in the grave. The indifferent world will grow more defiant of the Church when it reads editorials like yours.

Why not give us another editorial and say something constructive about the work of the Church through the ages? Editors are in key positions in this land and many of them are backing up the Church in her great work. Others damn the Church by their silence, and others are like snipers in wartime, always taking a shot at her weaknesses. Why not give your readers something great to think about? . . .

Kingston, Ont. (REV.) H. M. SERVAGE

SOMEBODY needed to say what you have said about the churches with their bazaars and bingo games in the basements. Bitter though your words were, they are not as harsh in condemnation as those used by Our Lord and recorded in verses 12 and 13 of St. Matthew's Gospel, Chapter 21.

Winnipeg MARY GILLESPIE

Self-Analysis

I DO NOT AGREE with either the friendly visitor to our shores, who considers Canadians super-men nor the native writer who describes us as a "bunch of sad sacks". . . My opinion is that we have a large percentage of highly educated people, a reasonable proportion of those with average educations and good training for the work and development which they have chosen and a small proportion of those who are woefully ignorant. I maintain that this makes a good general average, and one that will compare with any country.

Why the rash of self-analysis that we seem to be going through? Canada has the greatest potential of any country and Canadians can measure up to their responsibility in developing that potential. Away with introspection! Let's get on with the job.

Port Arthur, Ont. J. H. MCLENNAN

Laughing Matter

. . . IN REPLY to your editorial of October 23 entitled, "Laughing Matter".

It appears to me that there is a great deal of misunderstanding on your part as to what the pamphlet means or states.

If one pretends to be a critic it is presumed that they have a sufficient background of experience and information to fairly evaluate a situation. This pamphlet was written by teachers who have spent years in the schools. It was written in all sincerity and earnestness. It was based on studies and experience in the classroom. It was written after hundreds of classroom visits.

Let me assure you that we want children to read for there is no more satisfying work than to be a Grade I teacher and start children on the road to reading, but at the same time we also know that if children are forced to read before they can handle it the results are disastrous and wasteful. Moreover I cannot honestly conceive that you would believe there is a teacher who does not want to develop curious minds. How else could one get any satisfaction from teaching? . . .

Toronto MARY E. THOMAS

Of Many Things

WE SEEM to suffer as great a dearth of fine first lines as we do Great Canadians. However, if a couplet will do instead, I would suggest Bliss Carman's:

Now great Orion journeys to the West,
The Lord of Winter from the world withdraws.

St. Andrews, NB. ISOBEL MACKAY

"WASTED EFFORT" (The Front Page, Oct. 30) appears to me to be a shocking misuse of editorial spleen. . . It is obviously written by a male, probably one who prides himself on being technically capable with words. I'll bet he cannot change the washer on the kitchen tap. . . Why should the spending of two mornings a week in shop (and household arts) have any bearing on a child's ability to express himself in words, except for giving him something to need expressing? If full use is made of teaching time now devoted to the mastery of the literate arts, including the ability to write well, to speak plainly and with thoughtful purpose, then training for the practical aspects of living is all to the good. . .

Vancouver (MRS.) E. SLEATH

FRONT PAGE on October 30, makes much ado about Beaverbrook's lamentations over the dissolution of British Imperial Power. But the fact should be recognized that the British Empire came into being without a plan, and it is a wonderful phenomenon of history that its various races have held together during times of crisis. Britain does not sorrow because her colonies and trading stations of the 17th and 18th centuries have grown into great nations; if we are realistic about our development as a nation we shall not feel inferior to any nation, including Britain and the United States.

Sydney, NS. (CANON) F. R. HOLBOROW

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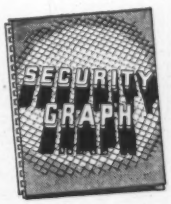
GOING UP!

My! How they've grown and you don't need a tape measure to prove it. John and Bobby need new outfits again — but thank goodness Baby can wear hand-me-downs for a time!

Yes, it's one thing after another—the needs of every family are changing constantly. That's why it is wise to review your Life Insurance regularly and make certain that it keeps pace with your growing family and their growing needs.



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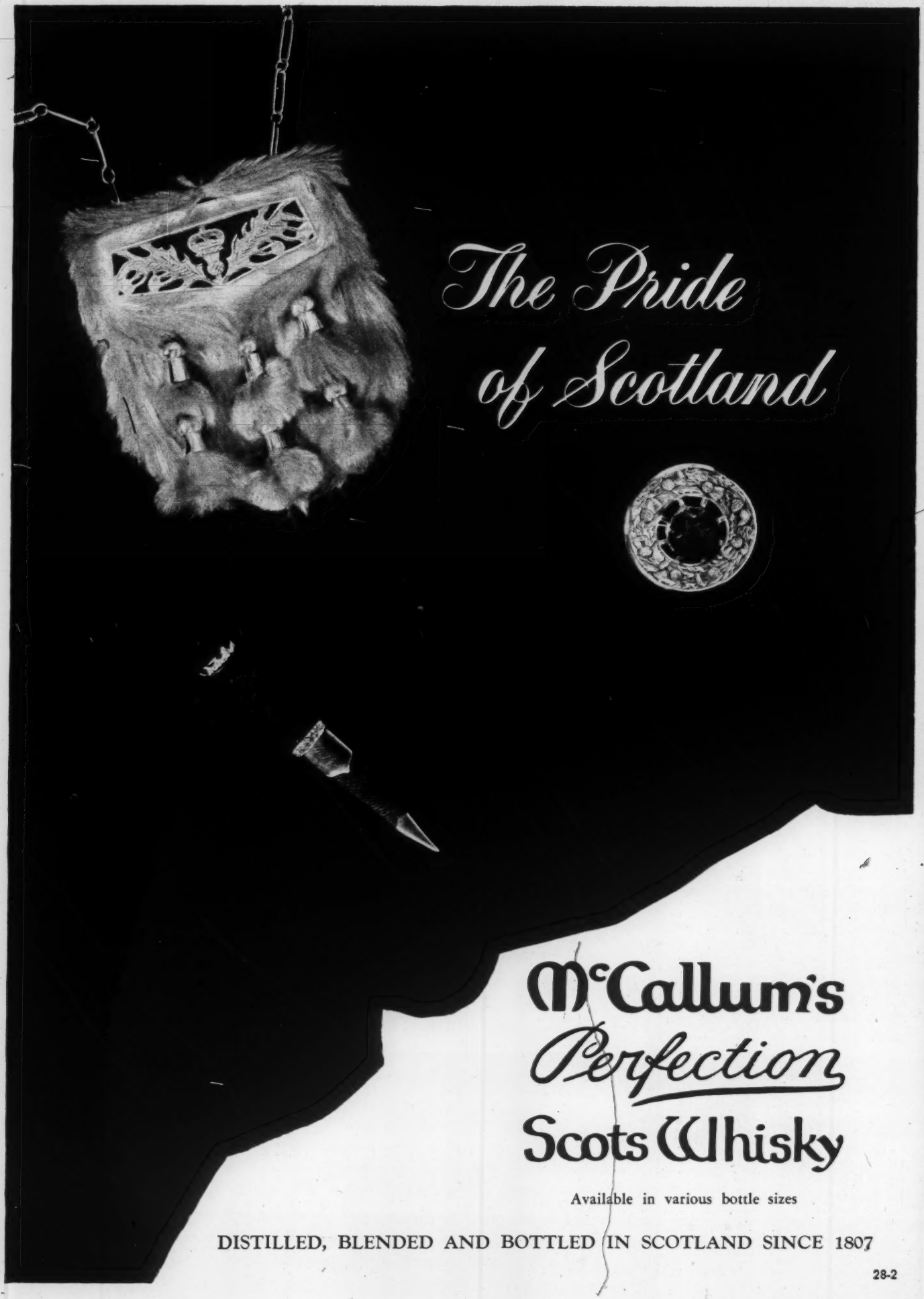

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